INSURANCE.

We all want self-Government and that too quickly,

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Swaraj must begin at once by helping Indian Insurance Companies.

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VOL. XVII NO. 111--- BOMBAY FRIDAY MAY 10 1929 ONE ANNA.

PUNJAB EX-SATRAP'S LATEST

Says Riots In Bombay Are Engineered By German Foreign Office

NEST OF "CONSPIRATORS"!

—:o:—

"Allured By Soviet Gold And Moscow Programme"

—:o:—

LONDON, May 9.

The Bombay riots have once again provided the British Press with opportunities to dwell on the menace to British rule in India. The principal contribution typical of the exploitation of the riots by the British Press is made by Sir Michael O'Dwyer, the ex-Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab. The contribution is made a special feature of by the Evening News under the caption 'the Secret of Indian Riots'.

ROWLATT ACT AGITATION RECALLED.

Sir Michael traces the genesis of the riots to the Rowlatt Act agitation of 1919 and reviews the part then played by Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Motilal Nehru and asserts that the disorders of 1919 could certainly be traced to the activities of the German Foreign Office which during the War subsidised a nest of Indian revolutionaries with the intention of corrupting the Indian troops and inciting the Princes to prepare for mass revolution.

ALLURED BY SOVIET GOLD.

And Sir Michael's expresses the view that the causes behind the present-day riots are more or less the same as behind the disorders of 1919. The German Republic, says the writer, continues to give asylum to its late trusted agents and since the conclusion of the War, fresh recruits have joined the notorious nest of Indian revolutionaries chiefly drawn from students proceeding to foreign countries for purpose of securing technical education. Some of the recruits, says Sir Michael, are genuinely attracted by the ideals of revolution which are preached to them while a good many are allured by Soviet gold. These students are just the type which the Bolsheviks want. They possess brains, they have knowledge of India, they lack moral sense of restraint and are mostly Madrassis and Bengalis.

NEHRU'S VISIT TO MOSCOW.

In this connection Sir Michael O'Dwyer suggests that great significance attaches to the fact that Pandit Motlal Nehru the President of the Calcutta Congress and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, his son and General Secretary of the Congress, visited Moscow and maintains that he is certain that there is an active gang of conspirators who are planning internal risings to take place in 1932 when it is expected Soviet Russia will be in a position to declare war on the British Empire.

In conclusion Sir Michael O'Dwyer demands that Britain should demand of Germany that she should eject the "conspirators" who are now enjoying asylum within Germany.—Free Press Beam Service.

SIKHS THREATEN SATYAGRAHA

—:o:—

Sequel to Ban on Kirpans

CITY SETTLES DOWN TO NORMAL LIFE

Owing to the solar eclipse on Thursday all the mills were closed and there was nothing of importance to report. The police and the military, however, patrolled the areas although everywhere there was quiet. As a matter of fact, besides the mills, even ordinary business was at a standstill and from Dadar to Kalbadevi practically all the Hindu shops were closed.

On Wednesday evening while some operatives of the Century Mill were going home they were assaulted by the strikers near Koliwada. Six persons were injured by the pelting of the stones. The police have arrested one man in this connection and further enquiries are in progress.

The Girni Kamgar Union have advised the strikers in a leaflet to hold on till all their demands are acceded to and also urged them to sink communal differences and fight out their battle against their employers.

SIKHS PROPOSE TO LAUNCH SATYAGRAHA

—:o:—

WIRE TO LORD IRWIN

The following wirre has been sent to the Viceroy of India, Simla, by the President of Singh Sabha, Bombay:—

Bombay Government banned "Kirpan", the religious symbol carried by every Sikh from baptism till death. The Police are taking off "Kirpans" from Sikhs forcibly. Feelings are running high amongst the Sikhs who view this as an attack on their religion. The Sikhs whose "Kirpans" have been taken off, refuse to eat and drink till their "Kirpans" are restored. The position is getting critical. Pray intervene to avoid further serious development.

APPEAL TO BOMBAY GOVERNOR

—:o:—

The following wire has been sent to the Governor of Bombay, Mahableshwar:—

In continuation of yesterday's telegram. The police are forcibly taking off 'Kirpans' from Sikhs last night who refused to eat or drink till their 'Kirpans' are restored. The position is getting serious as feeling are running high amongst the Sikhs generally. Pray intervene immediately to avoid aggravation.

—President, Singh Sabha.

GIVE US FOOD!

—:o:—

Strikers Invade Sydney Suburb

MORE THAN 2,000 INVOLVED IN AUSTRALIA

—:o:—

SYDNEY, May 9.

The conference over the timber strike has ended in a fiasco. Later, 2,000 half-starved men marched and entered the suburbs demanding food. Another influx is threatened as the proposed lock-out affects 5000 men.—Free Press Beam Service.

UNDER FRONTIER REGULATION

—:o:—

FOUR PERSONS GET YEAR'S JAIL

HYDERABAD (Sind), May 9.

Four persons including one Hindu, Mr. Ramchand, President of the Congress Committee, who were arrested under the Sind Frontier Regulation, are sentenced to one year's imprisonment each by the Deputy Commissioner, on account of their failure to furnish surety for Rs. 2,000 each.—Free Press.

"GUILTY OF SEDITION"

—:o:—

"Red" Letter to Miss Mayo's Champion

KARACHI, May 9.

The Editor, "Daily Gazette", today received a letter written on red paper and signed by "A. G. Rani", Officer Commanding, Sind Circle, Hindustan Republican Army, intimating that two soldiers have been deputed to shoot him dead, "as he has encouraged Miss Mayo and is guilty under Section 121, Hindustan Republican Government Code (Trying to overthrow the Republicans)." —A. P.

FOREIGN CLOTH DEALERS WARNED

—:o:—

KARACHI, May 8.

A number of local merchants, both Indian and European, have received letters signed on behalf of "The Indian Socialist Republican Army", threatening them with harm if they persist in dealing in foreign cloth. The police are investigating.—A. P.

LEAGUE AGAINST IMPERIALISM

Amsterdam Meeting

—:o:—

"BLOOD FRENZY" OF INDIAN GOVT CONDEMNED

—:o:—

LONDON, May 9.

The "Times" publishes the proceedings of the Amsterdam meeting of the League against Imperialism presided over, in last April, by Mr. James Maxton. The meeting condemned the Indian Government for running amok in frenzy, and exhorted the strikers, workers and peasants to destroy Imperialism.

In the course of the editorial the 'Times" observes that 'these appeals are pernicious in their intention though small in the extent of reach.

In the opinion of the paper, Mr. Maxton, as President, cannot dissociate himself from these mischievous declarations and become the agent in the Bolshevist drive towards the East.—Press Press Beam Service.

RUSSIAN APPEAL FOR INDIAN WORKERS

—:o:—

MOSCOW,, May, 9.

The "Pravda" publishes an appeal signed by M. Ivanof, calling on the workers of the world to contribute to help the Indian workers.—Free Press Beam Service.

FATAL "RAG" IN NEW YORK

—:o:—

LONDON, May 9.

New York.—A friendly ragging between some students and a constable resulted fatally, the latter's revolver going off and killing one of the students.—Free Press Beam Service.

GOVERNOR'S REPLY TO GIRNI KAMGAR UNION

—:o:—

The Secretary, Bombay Girni Kamgar Union, has received the following reply to his telegram to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, regarding the refusal of the Mill-owners' Association to pay the wages for the month of April to the strikers on the 15th instant.

Mahabaleshwar.

Your telegram of yesterday regarding notice issued by Mill-owners has been laid before His Excellency who desires me to inform you that he is communicating with the Honourable Member, Home Department who is looking into the matter.

Private Secretary, to Governor.

ROBBER KING PERTURBED

—:o:—

KHILAFAT DEPUTATION ENLIST SYMPATHY FOR AMANULLAH

PESHAWAR, May 9.

It is believed that Bacha-i-Saqao is perturbed over the advance being made by Mahamad Ghous commanding a pro-Amanullah lashkar of Hazaras. Mohamad Ghous has achieved victories in Bamian in Northern Province and threatens Kohiaman and Charikar.

Consequently Bacha-i-Saqao deputed Syed Hussain to Ghoraband about 50 miles to North-west of Kabul. Rumours of sudden appearance of Amanullah in Maidan Valley are still persistent among the tribal territory, but lacks confirmation.

The President of Khilafatist Mullas' Deputation interviewed said the deputation was successful in enlisting support for Amanullah. The journey was frightfully dangerous. The deputation encountered severe risks. They proposed to proceed to Afghanistan on next tour with avowed object of creating atmosphere favourable to Amanullah.

The deputation is determined to continue working till Amanullah regains throne and is recognised by all Powers and especially the British.—A. P.

GIFT TO FRANCE!

Britain and Reparations

COL. WEDGWOOD'S QUESTION IN COMMONS

LONDON, May 8.

Col. Wedgwood asked in the House of Commons to-day whether Mr. Churchill had any communication from the Reparations Committee to give the House and why the Committee was dealing with the Spa percentages. Mr. A. M. Samuel on behalf of Mr. Churchill asked Col. Wedgwood to repeat the question to-morrow. Mr. Churchill, he said, would meanwhile consider whether he would be able to make a statement.

Col. Wedgwood in a supplementary question asked whether the British representatives on the Reparations Committee were without information and instructions at this most critical moment.

The speaker asked Col. Wedgwood to await Mr. Churchill's statement.

Col. Wedwood then observed. "We cannot wait. If we wait till to-morrow, the country may be committed to another gift to the French people. Why is Mr. Churchill not in his place?"

Mr. Samuel explained that the question only reached the Treasury in the afternoon and it was impossible to get information in the time given.—Reuter.

REPARATION MUDDLE

—:o:—

MR. CHURCHILL'S ASSURANCE

LONDON, May 9.

In the House of Commons, replying to questions, Mr. Churchill said that the Cabinet had kept in touch with the British members of the Reparations Committee in Paris, but had never sent them definite instructions nor was it proposed to do so on this occasion. The "Experts Committee" he added, "must be left to reach its own conclusions.

These conclusions will in no way commit His Majesty's Government, which remains entirely free to review whole position and take its own decisions. Clearly, therefore, no urgency exists and it would be premature and inexpedient for His Majesty's Government to pronounce at present on particular aspects, however important. In order, however, to prevent misconception abroad and alarm at home it is perhaps desirable to say that kind of proposals foreshadowed in the newspapers yesterday will be inacceptable and His Majesty's Government will in no circumstances, entertain them". (Cheers).—Reuter.

CIVIL WAR IN CHINA AGAIN

Fall of Canton Expected

—:o:—

CHIANG-KAI SHEKH DECLARES HIMSELF AS VIRTUAL PRESIDENT

LONDON, May 9.

Hongkong.—The Kwangsiites, who are rapidly advancing, have occupied Hokhau, near Samsui. The early fall of Canton is expected.

His Majesty's gunboat "Tarantula" has left for Canton.

The American women and children have received Consular instructions to evacuate Kweilin Province but they are at present held up at Wuchow whither His Majesty's gunboat "Moorhen" is proceeding.—Reuter.

Civil War Again in China

—:o:—

LONDON, May 8.

Shanghai—Both Nanking and Canton have declared war against Kwangsi Province whose forces have arrived within 100 miles of Canton. Very heavy fighting is reported from along Canton-Kowloon Railway, on which train services is suspended. Chinese firms in Hongkong have temporarily ceased exporting cargoes to Canton.—Reuter.

Virtual President of China

—:o:—

Nanking.—The Central Executive Committee has elected 24 members to constitute the Central Political Council under the chairmanship of Chiang-kai Shek who, thus, is virtually president of China.—Reuter.

SWARAJIST SUCCESS AT ELECTION

Mr. Subhas Bose Returned to Council

—:o:—

SIR ABDUR RAHIM WITHDRAWS

CALCUTTA, May 9.

Mr. Subhas Bose, Mr Prabhudayal Himmasingka, Dr. J. M. Das Gupta, Dr. Pramatha Banerjee from Calcutta constituencies were to-day declared formally elected by the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Following Sir Abdur Rahim's withdrawal, Mr. K. Y. Ariff also withdrew from the Calcutta North Moslem constituency, resulting in the uncontested return of Mr. Abdur Rahim, C.I.E.

In Howrah Mr. Jatinkundu who contested Mr. Barada Pain, Swarajist, Chairman of the Howrah Municipality, also withdrew and Messrs. Pain and Manmatha Roy, both Congressmen, were declared elected for municipal and urban seats, thus up to now 21 Swarajists have been returned unopposed. More uncontested returns are expected.—Free Press.

SIR ABDUR RAHIM WITHDRAWS FROM ELECTION

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, May 9.

Sir Abdur Rahim, who contested the Calcutta North Moslem seat against Mr K. Y Ariff and Mr. Abdur Rahim C.I.E., and Dr Harendranath Das, who contested the Calcutta Central non-Mahomedan seat against Dr. J. M Dasgupta, have both withdrawn their candidature, As a result Dr. Das Gupta, a Congress nominee, will be returned uncontested, and the Moslem seat will be fought between Mr. Ariff and Mr. Abdur Rahim.

WHY SIR ABDUR RAHIM RESIGNED

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, May 9.

News from the districts show uncontested returns of more Congress candidates. So far 26 Hindus and 1 Muslim Congress candidates have been returned, of whom Kaviraj Bimslananda Tarakatirtha from Jessore, Mr. Rishikes Mitter from Burdwan and Mr. Jelaluddin Hashemy from Khulna are newcomers.

Sir Abdur Rahim who has withdrawn candidature in a Press statement says he had withdrawn from contest not because he had any doubt as to success but having regard to nominations published he had come to the conclusion there was no possibility of Moslems acting together as an organized political body.—Free Press.

WON'T ASPIRE FOR MINISTERSHIP

—:o:—

ELECTED CANDIDATE'S PLEDGE

CALCUTTA, May 9,

Lt. Bijay Prasad Sinha Ray and Mr, Kumar Shibshekhareswar Ray, ex-President of the Bengal Council, were returned unopposed. In a communication to the "Liberty" they say that they would neither aspire after Ministership nor support a Ministry, as they felt that no stable Ministry was possible in Bengal.—Free Press

SWARAJIST PROPAGANDA IN FULL SWING

KEEN CONTEST IN MUSLIM CONSTITUENCIES

CALCUTTA, May 9.

The results of yesterday's scrutiny show of 57 elected Hindu seats there is likely to be little contest. So far Swarajists have been returned uncontested in 19 seats and more withdrawals in favour of the Congress candidates are expected today as a result of the efforts of Messrs. Subhas Chandra Bose, J. M. Sen Gupta and other Congress leaders. The most notable withdrawal is that of the Maharaja of Mymensingh in favour of Mr. Naliniranjan Sarkar, Chief Whip of the Swaraj Party, who is returned uncontested. Three Muslim League candidates are also returned uncontested. Maharaja of Santosh, the President of the last Council, Mahajan Sabha, Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the Tea Association candidates and two Muslim Independents have also been returned uncontested. Keen fight is likely in all Muslim constituencies where Nawab Musoruff Hussein and Ghusnavi are putting up a combined fight against the Abdur Rahim group.—Free Press.

"VERY TROUBLESOME AGITATOR!"

—:o:—

"Red Flag" Sung Outside London Court

LONDON, May 8.

The police described Lovell as a very troublesome agitator after the Magistrate had decided to convict him on the charge arising out of the demonstration against the Simon Commission. Previous offences were quoted. Lovell made counter-charges against the police. The Magistrate said it would be idle to inflict a small fine and so bound Lovell over with a surety of 30 pounds to keep the peace for 12 months and also ordered him to pay six guineas costs.

"Red Flag" was sung outside the court after the case.—Reuter.

SIND PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE

—:o:—

BEGINS ON 18TH INSTANT

HYDERABAD (Sind), May 9.

The Sind Provincial Conference will be held in Karachi on the 18th and 19th instant. On the invitation of Swami Govindanand, Chairman of the Reception Committee, Diwan Chamanlal has agreed to preside over the Conference.—Free Press.

BRITISH T. U. C'S. WARNING

—:o:—

PROPAGANDA AGAINST "RED FLAG" UNION

LONDON, May 9.

The General Council of the Trade Union Congress has issued a warning to the Trade Unionists with regard to the new textile strike in Bombay, which says that the Union involved is the Girni Kamgar Union promoted by Communists and formed a year ago with a few hundred members against the existing Bombay Textile Labour Union which has over 8000 members. The Strike Committee has been formed by the members of the Workers and Peasants Union which is auxiliary to the communist organisation. The main cause of the outburst was a lightning strike by the members of the Girni Kamgar Union so that tens of thousands were brought out "to force the reinstatement of a few, in circumstances which a little judgment could have avoided."—Reuter.

NEW YORK.

EARLY ADVANCED ON BULLISH WEEKLY WEATHER — HEAVY PROFIT-TAKING ON LARGE ACREAGE. SOME BUYING ON UNFAVOURABLE WEATHER — FUTURES 5 POINTS LOWER TO 1 POINT DOWN.

New York, May 8.

The New York Cotton futures market opened steady and recorded a rise of 12 points on bullish weekly Government weather report. Fears of large acreage stimulated heavy profit-taking and prices declined 29 points from the highest level. At this level unfavourable weather reports influenced some buying and prices recovered 12 points. The market closed irregular at a decline of 5 points to a rise of 1 point. Spot Cotton prices declined 5 points to 19.60c

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was steady and closed at a decline of 3 to 6 points. Spot cotton prices declined 6 points to 18.57c.

PRIVATE CABLES.—

July Highest 18.78 (10-25 a.m.) lowest 18.49 (12-32 p.m.).

Munds and Winslow:—"Traders market, governed by weather, favour purchases fair reaction.

Honz:—"Cotton Government weather report unfavourable, planting is delayed owing to cold rains and low temperature but large estimate of acreage checks bullish sentiment. Future course of market depends on weather.. Perfer buying."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, May 8.

May	19.36—.04
July	18.61—.05
October	18.74 plus .01
December	18.77—.04
January	18.81—.05
Middling Spot	19.60—.05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, May 8.

July	18.5?—.06
October	18.56—.03
Middling Spot	18.57—.06

NEW YORK.

New York, May 8.

(As known in Liverpool at closing time).

New York. 10.55 a.m.—

May	19.40
July	18.66
October	18.69

New York. 11.45 a.m.—

May	19.26
July	18.53
October	18.53

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, May 8.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	8,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	3,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	17,000

SUGAR & WHEAT.

Liverpool, May 8.

Messrs. Newall and Clayton have received the following Cable from their Liverpool Head Office:—

Sugar September 1.95 Cents.
Sugar December 1.99 Cents.
Wheat July 1.10 1/8 Dollars.
Wheat September 1.13 3/8 Dollars

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, May 8.

May close at s. 7/7 5/8d. 3.5/8d.
July close at s. 7/11 1/8d. 3-3/8d.
Oct. close at s. 8/3 1/2d. 2-1/4d.
Wheat Chicago.
May per bushel 1.06.3/4 up 1-1/8.
July per bushel 1.11-1/4 up 1.
Sept. per bushel 1.14-7/8 up 1.1/2.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON

London, May 8.

Java Sugar Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta.

July/Sept. per cwt	12/
Oct/Dec. per cwt	12/1.1/2

C. and F. Bombay.

July/Sept. per cwt	12/1-1/4

C. and F. Karachi

Juy/Sept. per cwt	12/1-3/4

LONOON RUBBER.

London, May 8.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb Spot	10-5/8 Sellers

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, May 8.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.
Shipment sellers May/June £8/12/6
Castorseed, Bombay, ton.
Shipment sellers May/June £18/13/9
Rapeseed Toria, ton.
Shipment buyers May/June £18/10/0

LINSEED.

London, May 8.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.
Shipment sellers May/June £17/11/3
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.
Shipment paid June/July £17/10/0
Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F., ton.
Shipment hull sellers May/June £15/15/0
Linseed, Bombay, ton.
Shipment sellers May/June £15/15/0

LIVERPOOL.

PRICES IMPROVED ON SHORT COVERING—WEATHER UNFAVOURABLE. FUTURES 11 TO 13 POINTS UP—SALES 5,000 BALES.

Liverpool, May 8.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened steady at a rise of 8 points. There was considerable covering on unfavourable weather reports. The market closed at a rise of 11 to 13 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices advanced 8 points to 10.17d. and Sales amounted to 5,000 Bales.

Empire Cotton futures ruled steady and closed at a rise of 12 points with July 9.72 and October 9.71 Egyptian futures were firm and advanced 21 to 25 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool.

New York cables:—Textiles rather dull. Market well liquidated, meeting good support on declines. Crop outlook definitely less favourable than two weeks ago, though fears of big acreage still hanging over the market.

Liverpool market improved on short covering, heavy rains in Mississippi Valley.

Weekly Government report.—Unfavourable.

Messrs. Newall and Clayton have received the following Cable from their Liverpool Head Office:—

"Weekly weather unfavourable but appears discounted by advance."

Hornby Hemelryk:—"Light rains

Hornby Hemeldyk:—"Light rains have fallen in Western belt, cool night."

"Heavy rains in Mississippi, cool nights."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, May 8. Opening	Closing.
May	9.89	9.92 plus .11
June		9.86 plus .12
July	9.85	9.91 plus .13
August		9.92 plus .14
September		9.91 plus .13
October	9.85	9.91 plus .13
November		9.90 plus .13
December		9.91 plus .13
January	9.85	9.91 plus .13
February		9.92 plus .13
March	9.90	9.95 plus .13
April		9.96 plus .13
May		9.98 plus .13
Middling Spot		10.17 plus .08

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, May 8.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	5,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	100

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 8.

Scinde, Fully Good	6.35 plus .10
Scinde, Fine	6.60 plus .10
Scinde, Superfine	6.85 plus .10
Bengal, Good	6.10 plus .10
Bengal Fully Good	6.35 plus .10
Bengal Fine	6.60 plus .10
Oomra, Good	6.95 plus .10
Oomra, Fully Good	7.25 plus .10
Oomra, Fine	7.55 plus .10
Broach, Fully Good	8.30 plus .10
Broach, Fine	8.55 plus .10
Broach, Superfine	8.80 plus .10

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 8.

May	16.96 plus .20
July	17.05 plus .21
October	17.20 plus .25
November	17.20 plus .25
January	17.50 plus .24
March	17.56 plus .23
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	17.85 plus .10

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, May 8.

Chartered Bank of India, A. and C.	£19-1/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£132-1/2
P. and O. Banking Corporation	£9-1/2
National Bank	£50
Eastern Bank	£6-3/4
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	£88.3/8
Conversion Loan	£77-1/4
Indian Loan 5-1/2 p.c.	£101.1/2
Rupee Paper 5-1/2 p.c.	£52 1/2
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	£58
Indian Stock 3-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	£67-7/8
Consols	£54.3/4
War Loan 5 p.c.	£101
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£92-3/4

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, May 8

Demand Bills	484.68

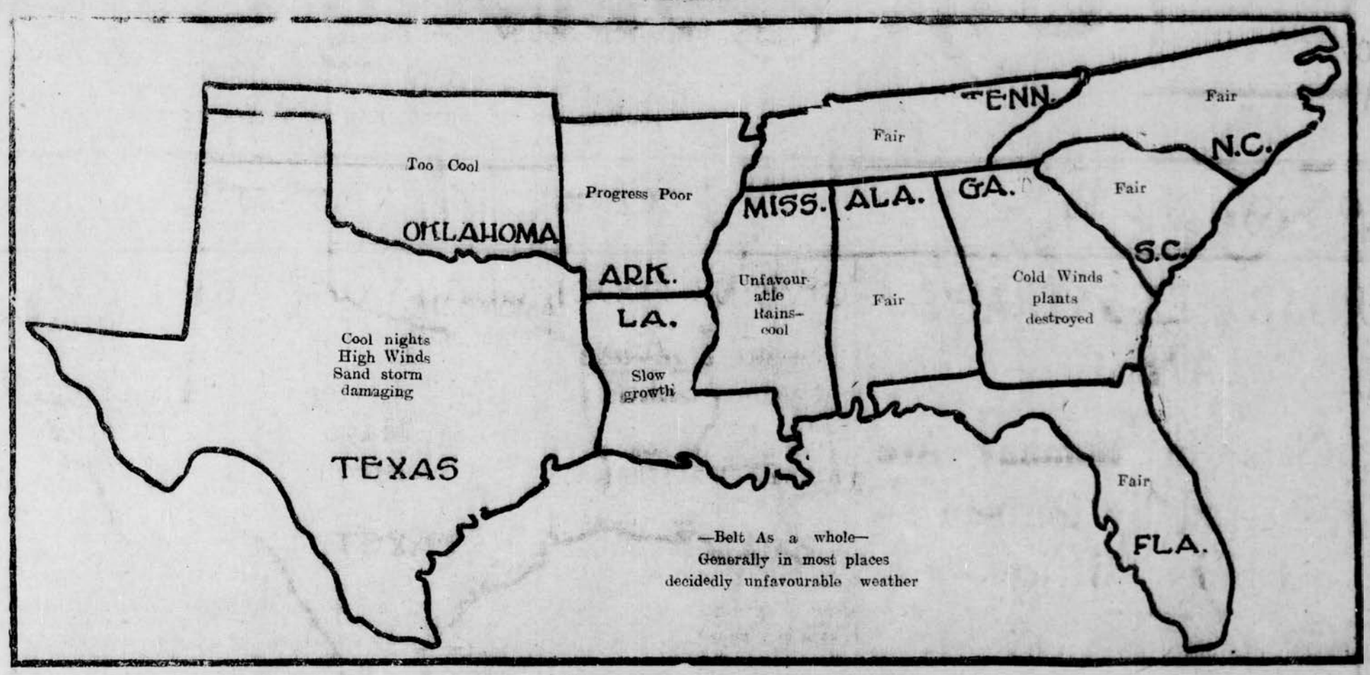
WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, May 8.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63-1/2 lb Cargoes.
Shipment sellers May 39/6
Barletta Russo, per 63.1/2 lb Cargoes.—
Shipment sellers May/June 39/
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels
Shipment sellerss May 42/3
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi Parcels.
No offerings

PROGRESS OF AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Week Ending 8th May.



BOMBAY

BOMBAY, May 8.

Scattered Selling—Heavy Covering—Steady Liverpool—Market Firm.

Owing to "Solar Eclipse," the local cotton market opened at 3 p.m. with Broach J/A. quoted at Rs. 337. There was scattered selling and prices declined to Rs. 336, when heavy short covering hardened prices. Liverpool cables were steady and the market exhibited firm tone. The market closed at 5-30 p.m as under:—

Broach A/M	326
Broach J/A.	338/8
New Broach A/M.	352
Oomra May	286/8
Oomra July	298
New Oomra D/J.	317
Bengal May	237
Bengal	265
New Bengal D/S	265

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, May 9.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st Sept. This year.
Khandesh	665	352,984
Central India	612	354,979
Barsi and Nagar	260	232,271
Hyderabad Gaorani	463	81,760
Berar	3,339	t720,652
Central Provinces	1,477	360,725
Total Oomras	7,407	2,103,371
Dholera	717	131,876
N.-W. Provinctes	100	59,934
Rajputana	157	40,831
Sind-Punjab	855	118,363
Broach	325	180,676
Coomba & Dharwar	2,266	58,775
Westerns-Northerns	477	26,416
Cocoanada	...	1
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	17,988
Persian	...	1,646
American	...	4,408
Egyptian & African	125	58,424
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	10
Total	12,429	2,802,219

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full- pressed Bales.	1st Sep to 2nd May. Yeserday	This year
Europe	2,423	652,704
Japan & China	7,645	1,208,475
Coast Ports	...	15,230
Up-country by Rail	..	81,729
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China & Japan	...	79,384
Total	10,068	2,037,522

OILS AND CAKES.

THE TATA OIL MILLS CO LTD.
Borbay, May 9.
EX GODOWN, BOMBAY.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 545 per ton.
Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 560 per ton.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 112 per ton.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, May 9.

T T Berlin on London	20.46 1/8
T T Amsterdam on London	12.07-1/8
T T Brussels on London	34.95
T T Madrid on London	34.04
T T Milan on London	92.62
T T Berne on London	25.19
T T Paris on London	124.22
T T London on Pargue	163.87

BULLION.

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Asso. Limited.)

SILVER.

Bombay, May 9.

London Ready Rs. 25/5.
London Forward Rs 25/4.
America-cent 54/12.
China Op. 2/5/12; Clo 2/6/11, Ready 57/10.
Vaisakh Op. 57/10; Lowest 57/9, Clos. 57/9,
Jeth: Op 57/10. Lowest 57/8; Clos 57/8.
Teji Mandi: Vaisakh 0/8/0; Jeth 0/14/0.

GOLD.

Ready 21/6/9.
Vaisakh 21/7/0.
Jeth 21/7/6.

LONDON SILVER.

London, May 8.

Silver.—Market closed quiet.

Spot	25-5/16
Forward	25-5/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, May 8.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4/4/11.1/2

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, May 8.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7, quality), Spot 17.1/2

BOMBAY PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 9.

The local market was quiet on moderate selling and prices show small decline. To-day's rates are as under:—

Linseed Spot	10-12-0
Linseed May	10-13-9
Linseed September	11-2-3
Wheat May	7-6-9
Wheat September	7-8-9
Castorseed September	53-6-0
Castorseed May	51-1-6
Cottonseed May	4-6-9
Groundnuts May	51-2-6
Linseed Bold Brown	10-5-0
Linseed Moglai	10-4-0
Linseed Indore	10-7-0
Rapeseed Cawnpore	9-12-0
Rapeseed Yellow	10-0-0
Mustard	68|75
Teelseed Black	48|5
Wheat Khandwa	66|78
Wheat Sarbati	58|61
Wheat Katha	51|54
Maize	34
Bajri	47|52
Joowar	38|40
Gram	53|55
Teel White	56|59
Teel Kabra	52|54
Peas	48|54

PRODUCTION OF TATA IRON WORKS.

Messrs. Tata Sons Limited, Agents for the Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited, report that the total approximate production of the Steel Works at Jamshedpur during the month of April, 1929, was:—

Pig Iron 52,197 tons.
Steel Ingots 45,372 tons.
Finished Steel 31,493 tons.

Note:—1,695 tons of finished steel rolled from foreign billets are included in the 31,493 tons.

Owing to the Tinplate Company's strike, no tin bars were rolled.

Money Market

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 9.

B C. RATE—
T T 1/5 7/8
D D 1/5 29/32
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1|5 7|8 Ready.
Bank's Selling D D 1|5 29|32 „
Banks Selling T T 1|5 7|8 May.
Banks Buying T T 1|5 15|16 Ready
Banks Buying T T 1|5 15|16 May.
Banks Buying D D 1|5 31|32 May.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 1/4 May
NEW YORK:—
B C Rate T T 276 3|4.
Banks Selling T T 276-3|4
Banks Buying T T 275-3|4.
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 925.
Banks Buying D D 935.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 945.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 124.
Banks buying 60 Days 122.
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 135.
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 167 1|2.
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 155 1|2.
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 90 1|4.
CROSS RATE—
New York-London 4.85 7|32 8th instant.
Shanghai-London 2|5 3|4 9th instant.
Japan-London 1|10 1|8 8th instant.
London-Paris 124.20 8th instant.
London-Belgium 34.945 8th inst.
London-Switzerland 25.19 8th instant.
London-Italy 92.65 8th instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull.
Gold £4-4-10-3|4 7th instant, £4-4-11-1|2 8th instant.
Silver London Ready 25 1|2 7th instant, 25 5|16 8th instant.
Silver London Forward 25 9|16 7th instant, 25 5|16 8th instant.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 5 3|32 per cent 7th instant, 5 1|8 per cent 8th instant.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 5 3|16 per cent 7th instant, 5 3|16 per cent 8th instant.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 1/2 per cent.
Money: Inter Bank Call 4 per cent. 3 Mos. 4 per cent. 6 Mos. 4 per cent. 12 Mos. 4 1|2 per cent.
Tone:—Quiet.

Tone of Silver:—Market closed quiet. China sold. India small buyer. Buyers satisfied.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, May 9.

3 Months Discounts 5 1|8 per cent.
6 Months. Discounts 5 3/16 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 1/2 per cent.
Money Call 4 per cent.
One Month 4 per cent.
Three Months 4 per cent.
Six Months 4 per cent.
Twelve Months 4-1|4 per cent.
Tone of money market: Steady.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 6 per cent.

CALCUTTA WEEKLY SHARE REPORT

(Messrs. V. H. A. Ganny.)

Calcutta, May 4.

Jutes:—The manufactured commodities which were daily depreciating the last fortnight and were quoted at low figures have become steady since the last three days and the prices have improved alround; Hessians after going down to 13/12 are quoted at 14/12 and the Heavy goods have appreciated by about 3 points on good enquiry from the shippers.

The share values after opening easier have moved up towards the close in view of the improved conditions in the manufactured goods. The bear covering has also pushed the rates upwards and in some cases the prices have jumped up by about 20 to 30 points. Kamarhatty having changed hands round 624 had buyers upto 648. Budge-Budge from 558 have jumped to 595. Belvedere were wanted up-to 600. Dalhousie which dropped to 524 were in demand upto 543. Barnagore were firm at 305, Delta and Lothian which were difficult to put through even upto 550 had ready buyers upto 572. Northbrook after being dealt upto 65/8 were done at 69.

Howrah, Clive and National which were marked down to 55/2, 38/2 and 30/4 have become firm at 57/2; 40/2 and 31/8 after touching 57/8; 40/8 and 31/12 respectively.

The section closes with an upward tendency.

Dividends:—Fort Gloster 20, Fort William 32-1/2.

Cottons:—Dunbars having been taken upto 235 were quoted at 230. Bengal-Nagpur were steady at 31-- and Kesoram were quoted at 5/2.

Coals:—Opening firm have closed little easier with less doing. Bengal after being dealt at 475 had sellers at 465. New Beerbhoom were steady round 16/12 and Equitable at 21/10. Burrakur have come down to 14/4 and Amalgamated had sellers at 9/8.

Tea Shares:—Remain inactive. Bishnauth had sellers at 35/12.

Banks:—Were neglected Imperial Bank Conty. were reported at 352 and Fully Paid at 1420. Central Bank had sellers at 21.

Govt. Securities:—Were a steady market. 3-1/2 p.c. Paper were quoted at 72/3 p p.c. 1945-55 at 103 and 4 p.c. Loan 1960-70 at 84/10.

Miscellaneous:—Were poorly exhibited. Very few transactions appear on board. There was some enquiry for Electrical concerns which were difficult to obtain. Burn after being done at 370 had sellers at the price. Indian Iron and Steel were quoted round 16. Bengal Telephone Ordy. were done at 12/4. A small lot of United Flour was placed at 29/12. Bengal Paper had sellers at 42/4. B I. Corporation Ordy. were quoted at 3/4.

KARACHI WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

(Messrs. Gulab and Co.)

KARACHI, May 6.

Government Securities:—

Limited business has transpired in this section. The prices have maintained their last week's level. It is anticipated the Treasury Bills will be discontinued by the end of this month, while it is believed in some quarters that the Bank rate should be reduced shortly so that the prices of the securities should stiffen.

Railway Shares:—

The Railway shares have been neglected. With not many sellers the prices have been well-maintained.

Electrics:—

A renewed enquiry has sprung up for Electric shares and any offerings are readily absorbed. Karachi Electricts have changed hands in small lots while Hyderabad and Ajmer have still unsatisfied buyers.

Flour:—

Small business is reported in Karachi Steam Flour Mill shares. Sind Flour Mill are on offer while India Flour Mill and Century Flour Mill are sought for.

The Sind Lightrage have been wanting.

Name of the Company.	Paid-up Value.	Present Value.
Sind Light.	100	135-0
Sind Lightrage	150	130-0
Larkhana Jacobabad	100	87-8
Upper Sinds	100	85-8
Karachi Electrics	100	142-8
Hyderabad Electrics	100	137-8
6 per cent. Karachi Port Trust	100	108-4
Karachi Flour Mill	80	155-0
India Flour Mill	60	120-0
Century Flour Mill	100	100.0

LONDON METALS.

London, May 8.

Copper, Braziers	£100
Yellow Metal	£79
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	£23-7/8
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	£13-1/2
Tin, English Ingots	£201.1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, May 8.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 5-1/4 p.c.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 4-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months 5.1/8 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months 5.3/16 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 5-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 6.1/4 p.c.

LINSEED OIL.

London, May 8.

Linseed, Oil, naked, London, cwt.
Delivered sellers May/Aug. 28/6
Linseed, Oil, naked, London, cwt.
Delivery paid Sept/Dec. 29/

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P. & O SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1929			
11 May	Mantua ..		10,946
18 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	All vessels	11,518
25 ,,	Narkundax ..	will	16,572
1 une	Macedonia ..		11,000
8 ,,	Morea ..		10,954
15 ,,	Razmak ..	now	10,602
22 ,,	Mooltanx ..		20,847
29 ,,	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
6 July	Rajputana ..	sail	16,568
13 ,,	Mantua ..		10,946
20 ,,	Malojax ..		20,837
27 ,,	Kaiser-i-Hind	direct	11,518
3 Aug.	Ranpurax ..		16,601
10 ,,	Macedonia ..		11,120
17 ,,	Naldera x ..	from	16,088
24 ,,	Razmak ..		10,602
31 ,,	Malwax ..		11,000
7 Sept.	Rawalpindi ..	Bombay	16,619
14 ,,	Narkundax ..		16,572
21 ,,	Rajputana ..		16,518
28 ,,	Morea ..	without	10,946
5 Oct.	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
12 ,,	Mantua ..	transship	10,946
19 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
26 ,,	Razmak ..		10,602
2 Nov,	Ranpura ..	ment	16 601
9 ,,	Malojax ..		20,837
16 ,,	Ranchi ..		16,650
23 ,,	Macedonia ..	at	11, 20
30 ,,	Razmak ..		10,60
7 Dec.	Nalderax ..		16,088
14 ,,	Viceroy of India ..	Aden	19,000
21 ,,	Rawalpindi ..		16 619
28 ,,	Morea ..		4 0,95

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

a Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through Steamers from Australia have limited accomodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail steamer during the period, commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June, 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P.&O. Special Train across France		
in both directions ..	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back ..	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1929		
25th July	Dumana	8427
15th Aug.	Domala	8442

These two vessels are one class ships Fares as follows:—

	Single	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A £64	£112
	B £60	£105
	C £56	£98

P & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About 1929		
10th May	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
20th ,,	Mirzapore ..	Straits China and Japan.
24th ,,	Maloja	Colombo and Australia.
29th ,,	Alipore	Straits China and Japan.
7th June.	Ranpura ..	Colombo, and Australia.
21st ,,	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia
5th July	Malwa ..	Colombo Straits China and Japan
19th ,,	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia
2nd Aug	Morea ..	Colombo Straits China and apan
16th ,,	Comorin ..	Colombo and Australia
30th ,,	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits China and Japan
13th Sept.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia
27th ,,	Macedonia ..	Colombo Straits China and Japan

SHIPPING.

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Hakone Maru ..	10500	....	@15May
aBengal Maru ..	5396	16 May	28 ,,
Suwa Maru ..	10700	....	29 ,,
aHakodate Maru	5303	20 May	2 June.
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	....	@12 ,,
Tamba Maru ..	5845	30 May	13 ,,
Hakozaki Maru..	10500	....	@26 ,,
aPenang Maru ..	5214	17 June	30 ,,

aDo not carry passengers,
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave. Colombo	Arrive. Marseille
Haruna Maru ..	10500	16 May	2 June
Kamo Maru ..	8000	30 ,,	17 ,,
Katori Maru ..	10000	13 June	1 July

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons	From Hong-Kong.	From Kobe.
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	29 May	6 June.
Tenyo Maru ..	22000	12 June	19 ,,

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

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1929		
10th May	Varela ..	Busreh via Karachi.
11th ,,	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porobunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi
13th ,,	Vita ..	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi
15th ,,	Bankura ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
22nd ,,	Khandalla ..	East & South Africa.

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Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.- Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

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RESERVE FUND	5,22,50,000
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Canton	Manila	Sourabaya
Changchun	Marunouchi (Tokio)	San Francisco
Dairen	Nagasaki	Samarang
Fengtien	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
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LOANS—Any amount without limit advanced against the Security of Jewellery on reasonable and fair terms, no brokers entertained. Apply Box No. 355, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle"

TENDERS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE 3RD CLASS SLEEPERS.

THE UNDERSIGNED will receive sealed tenders on Railway's authorised form (price of form Rupee 1|- one only per copy) at this office upto 12 noon on 25th May, 1929, for the purchase of the following unserviceable 3rd class sleepers fit for firewood:—

79 tons 3rd class sleepers at Faridabad.
7 tons 3rd class sleepers at Mutra Junction.
6 tons 3rd class sleepers at Agra Cantt.
10 tons 3rd class sleepers at Dholpur.
7 tons 3rd class sleepers at Jhansi.
6 tons 3rd class sleepers at Chirgaon.
10 tons 3rd class sleepers at Gwalior.
3 tons 3rd class sleepers at Orai
3 tons 3rd class sleepers at Juhi
5 tons 3rd class sleepers at Bharwa Sumerpur.

136 tons.

2. No tender will be considered unless accompanied by a cash payment equal to 8 per cent of the amount of tender subject to the maximum of Rs. 1,000|- Tender for each station mentioned above should be submitted on a separate Tender form.

3. The Tenders must be addressed to the undersigned in person and the cover endorsed "Tender for the purchase of unserviceable 3rd class sleepers".

4. The undersigned reserves the right to accept the highest or any tender.

5. For further particulars and tender forms apply to:—

The DIVISIONAL ENGINEER,
Jhansi North Division,
G.I.P. Railway,
Jhansi.

J. H. FANSHAWE,
Divisional Engineer,
Jhansi North Division,
G.I.P. Railway, Jhansi.
Dated 2nd May, 1929.
32186

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF SWITCH ANCHORS AND BOLTS AND NUTS FOR SWITCH ANCHORS FOR 80, 82 AND 100 LBS., SECTION RAILS.

THE AGENT, G.I.P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of the abovementioned material.

2. The prescribed form of tender, with drawing and conditions on which tenders will be received, can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 3 per form, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form, and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the supply of Switch Anchors and Bolts and Nuts for Switch Anchors for 80, 82 and 100 lbs., section rails". Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's office up to 3 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 19th June, 1929.

4. The result of the tenders will be notified in the "Indian Trade Journal".

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G.I.P. Railway.
7th May, 1929
32204

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 58-0-
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
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THE INDIAN BLEACHING, DYING AND PRINTING WORKS, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, "Currimboy House", No. 12-14, Outram Road, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 17th day of May, 1929, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December 1928.
2. To elect a Director in the place of one who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint an Auditor for the current year and to fix his remuneration.
4. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th day of May, 1929 to the 24th day of May, 1929, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.,
Agents.
Bombay, 7th May, 1929.
32194

THE PREMIER MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWELFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, "Currimbhoy House". No. 12-14, Outram Road, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 17th day of May, 1929 at 4-15 p.m. (Standard Time) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1928.
2. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th day of May, 1929 to the 24th day of May, 1929, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.,
Agents.
Bombay, 7th May, 1929.
32195

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per s.s. "Chifuku Maru" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 9th May from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge. No survey will be held on cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, the Marine Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE NANDLAL BHANDARI MILLS, LTD., INDORE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the abovenamed Company will be held in the Registered Office of the Company at the Mills Premises, on SATURDAY, the 25th May, 1929, at 3 p.m. to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account as at 31st December, 1928.
2. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business that may be brought before the meeting by the Chairman.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 6th May, 1929, to MONDAY, the 20th May, 1929, (both days inclusive).

By order of the Board,
NANDLAL BHANDARI & SONS,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Indore, 27th April, 1929.
1596

MAHATMA GANDHI ASTROLOGER.

Send your Horoscope or the time of letter writing. Arudam 5 questions about futurity Re. 1; etch extra question As. 4. Annual Reading monthly details Rs. 2, for businessmen weekly details. One year Rs. 10. THE ANDHRA PATRIKA (Telugu Daily) writes thus:—"We acknowledge with satisfaction the efficacy of the Jothidasastra of this person." V. K. SATAGOPACHARIAR, Tirutani, Chitoor District, S. India.
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TO KNOW THE FUTURE RESULT purchase PROFESSOR SHAH'S SPECIAL COTTON FORECAST, charge only Rs. 125. Weekly Cotton forecast, charge only Rs. 10. Monthly Cotton forecast, charge only Rs. 30.

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By order of Messrs. Mulla and Mulla Attorneys for the Mortgagees, and at the risk and on account of the Mortgagors Heptulla Alibhoy and Esufalli Alibhoy and pursuant to the Powers of Sale reserved under the Indenture of Mortgage dated 20th March 1924, and made between the said Mortgagors of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part, an auction sale of valuable immoveable properties situate at the Junction of Abdul Rehman Street and Narayan Dharu Cross Street described in the First, Second and Third Schedules hereunder written will be held in one lot by Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co. on FRIDAY, the 17th day of May 1929, at 4-30 P.M. (S. T.) at the premises.

FIRST SCHEDULE

All that piece or parcel of perpetual Fazendari land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being in Narayan Dharu Cross Street, without the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay fronting on the South side of the said Narayan Dharu Cross Street, containing by admeasurement 305 and 7/9 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2100 bearing Cadastral Survey No. 642 of Mandvi Division and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 922 (1) and Street No. 3 Narayan Dharu Cross Street.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of perpetual Fazendari land or ground together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being on the Southern side of Narayan Dharu Street without the Fort of Bombay containing by admeasurement 153 square yards or thereabouts and which said premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2100 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 641 of Mandvi Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 923, Street Nos. 5-7, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Mortgagors.

THIRD SCHEDULE

All that piece or parcel of perpetual Fazandari land, together with the messuage tenements or buildings standing thereon situate at and fronting the Abdul Rehman Street without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 125 and 6/9 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 644 of Mandvi Division and bearing New Survey No. 2100.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their office at 49, Esplanade Road, Fort, Jehangir Wadia Building or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

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6-30 and 10 p.m.

100 p. c. All-TALKING PICTURE!

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A Paramount Talking Picture in 10 Reels.
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HEAR THEM TALK!
YOU HEAR EVERY WORD!
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MARIA JACOBINI
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A Sparkling Love Drama Involving a Mystery.

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TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P. M.

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present

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Booking at Rose & Co. after 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

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MIGHTY DETECTIVE FILM
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11 PARTS
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And miracles of Astrology by Prof. PRAKASA RAO, Premier Astrologer of India, Mr. Bhimji K. Chotai, Sub-Engineer, P.W.D. Sub-Divisional Officer, (Kathiawar) Una, writes, 20th October, 1928—"I have tried many Astrologers, both natives and Europeans, but I have found your work as the best of all." Full Annual Life Reading of amazing accuracy with a wonderful delineation of life and character Re. 1. Five years' Life Reading Rs. 2-8-0. Postage extra. State time and date of birth or note the time of writing the letter.

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BRANCHES.
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Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M. A. (Agent,) The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
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The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.
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Cure guaranteed.
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PRIMARY EDUCATION IN BOMBAY

Moulvi Rafiudin Ahmed's Advice Of Caution To Impatient Spirits!

—:o:—

CONFERENCE AT MAHABLESHWAR

The Hon. Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmad, Minister of Education, at the opening of the Educational Conference at Mahableshwar on May 6, said:—

It is my privilege to extend to all of you to-day a cordial welcome and to assure you that I greatly appreciate the sense of public duty which has induced you to respond so readily to my invitation at a season of the year when it is both unpleasant and fatiguing to undertake a long journey. I thank you for coming here to assist me with your counsel at a difficult stage in the history of Primary education in this Presidency, and I entertain no doubt that your deliberations will be of great value to me and to the Department over which I have the honour to preside. I trust also that you yourselves will derive real benefit not only from the proceedings within the Conference Chamber but from the friendly and informal discussions which you, I know, will have with each other in the cool and restful climate of Mahableshwar.

FINDING MONEY FOR "RESPECTABLE" EDUCATION.

In my speech during the budget session in Bombay I had informed the House that owing to financial difficulties it had become impossible to carry out the provisions of the Primary Education Act regarding compulsory elementary education, unless fresh sources of revenue were allowed to be tapped.

Several Honourable Members, thereupon, expressed their willingness to support proposals for further taxation to meet the requirements of the Primary Education Act. Emboldened by this indication of the feeling of the House I promised to bring forward definite proposals for the purpose after ascertaining the views of the peoples' representatives by means of a preliminary committee or conference. In pursuance of that promise I have invited you to this Conference to enlist your co-operation, your guidance and advice to enable me to take a definite step in the solution of this important question.

I am disappointed in one respect. When I invited you to come here, I did so in the hope that advance copies of the Report of the Hartog Committee would be in my hands before the Conference met.

PROGRESSIVE EXPANSION.

As you know, that Committee devoted special attention to the problems of Primary education in this Presidency; and I was hopeful that much light would be thrown by them on the best methods of tackling our difficulties. It is, as you know, the declared policy of Government that universal, free and compulsory elementary education for boys and girls should be reached by a definite programme of progressive expansion, and to this policy I, of course, whole-heartedly subscribe. But during the last quinquennium we have encountered serious difficulties in giving full effect to the policy outlined for us in the Report of the Compulsory Education Committee, 1921, and I had hoped that the advice of an outside committee, speaking with the authority and width of vision which may be expected from the Committee presided over by Sir Philip Hartog, would have shown us a way out of some of our difficulties. As copies of their Report have not yet reached me, we must address ourselves to the problems before us without their help.

The programme recommended by the Committee provided for an expenditure of rupees one crore, ten lakhs, to be reached in the tenth year, of which Government were to contribute rupees 77 lakhs. It has been found necessary owing to the increased cost, to revise these figures and the total figures required for attaining that measure of expansion and compulsion which they recommended is now estimated at rupees one crore, 83 lakhs, of which the Government share would be one crore, 21 lakhs. The Act imposes on Government a statutory liability to provide two-thirds of the cost of schemes of Compulsory education in the case of District Local Boards and one-half in the case of Municipalities, and Government have promised that, subject to the exigencies of the financial position, they will contribute in the same proportion towards schemes for voluntary education.

MAIN OBSTACLE.

The main obstacle in the way of our carrying out this programme is financial. Since 1922-23 the assignments of Government for Primary education (including grants to the Bombay Municipality) have increased by 28 lakhs of rupees. But a large portion of the extra provision has been swallowed up by increases in the pay of teachers. It has only been possible to devote some 6 lakhs of rupees to compulsory and voluntary schemes out of all those that have been sent up to Government for approval. To complete the programme contemplated by the Act will cost approximately 172 lakhs more, of which Government will be required to find about 115 lakhs. The majority of the Chandavarkar Committee suggested various sources of taxation by which the necessary additional revenue might be raised, and you will ask me why I have not come forward with proposals based on those recommendations.

CAN'T GO FORWARD.

I trust that you will bear with me if I explain to you very briefly how matters stand regarding those recommendations. In the first place, I must remind you that it is very difficult to go forward with any specific taxation proposals while the whole provincial settlement is in the melting pot. At this moment the financial relations of the Provincial Government with the Central Government are under the consideration of the Simon Commission. It is, we hope, not beyond the bounds of possibility that fresh sources of revenue, in some shape or another, may ultimately be made available to this Government. But while these discussions are proceeding and while it is still undecided on what principles the fields of provincial and central taxation shall be delimited anew, it is obviously not open to this Government to proceed independently with such taxes as death and succession duties, surcharge on income-tax, super-tax, and taxes on non-agricultural incomes. Eventually it is not impossible that some of these suggested sources of revenue may be at the disposal of the Local Government. But for the moment we must exercise patience and await the proposals of the Statutory Commission. Effect has already been given to the proposed increase in Registration fees and to the Entertainment tax in cities and big towns. The proposed tax on stock exchange transactions is also already in force. Under the Indian Stamp Act stock exchange contract notes are liable to a graduated duty, while contract notes in other recognised exchanges in Bombay are liable to a fixed duty of 4 annas. The Indian Taxation Committee have pointed out the various methods by which this duty can be and is evaded, and in the circumstances it has not been considered advisable at present to attempt enhancement. The suggested taxation on Inamdars and on Devasthans would differentially affect special classes, many of whose members are not in affluent circumstances and many of whom perform services to the community or to Government in return for their inams. A professions tax is under the consideration of Government and may have possibilities but great difficulties are being experienced in its concrete application and a considerable time must necessarily elapse before legislation can be contemplated. An additional local fund cess on land would augment the revenues of local bodies but will not help Government to meet its liabilities under the Act so long as their statutory obligations remain at their present figure. In these circumstances we have not been able to proceed further along any of the lines laid down by the Chandavarkar Committee.

GRANTS TO PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Nevertheless, in spite of all these difficulties and in spite of the public warning which Government issued in October, 1927, that it would be impossible for them to provide additional funds for schemes of expansion for some years to come, we have not stood still. A special effort was made to make some additional provision for primary education last year and 5-1/2 lakhs was provided in the Educational Budget for that object, bringing the total provision for the introduction of the scheme formulated by the Compulsory Education Committee to 15 lakhs. I wish to remind you again that since 1922-23 the grants of Government for Primary Education including grants to the Bombay Municipality have increased by 28 lakhs of rupees and that the Government of Bombay's total expenditure on Primary Education is considerably in excess of that of any other Province in India. While Government regret as strongly as you do that financial stringency has prevented them from advancing more rapidly, I am sure that you will agree that this sum in the circumstances is an index of their sincere desire to give effect to the object which they no less than the public earnestly desire to secure.

THOSE IMPATIENT SPIRITS

Those impatient spirits who wish to leap forward to the goal and who chafe at the slow progress made do not perhaps always appreciate the reality and the extent of the progress which is actually going on to-day. The total number of primary schools for boys and girls in this Presidency in the year 1920-21 was less than 13,000 and the number of students 8,01,000. In the year 1926-27 the number of schools was 13,835 and the number of scholars just short of one million. Between the years 1920-21 and 1925-26 there was an increase of 4.8 per cent. in the number of schools and of 14 per cent. in the number of students. The total expenditure on primary education from all sources has increased from 127 lakhs in 1920-21 to 198 in 1926-27. I do not give these figures because I claim that they are satisfactory but to convince you that even with our limited resources Government have not allowed the rate of progress to diminish. It is my hope and ambition that when the time comes for me to lay down my office as Minister of Education I may be able to point to great improvement on these figures. I have called you here to-day because I wish to enlist your co-operation and advice without which I know well that I cannot hope to attain our common object.

Those of you who have practical experience in the day to day administration of the Primary Education Act must have come across many difficulties and ambiquities which call for amendment. My secondary object in summoning you here was to invite you to advise me on the main points on which you think amendment required. I propose that we should devote one day to this subject and hope to learn much from you which will enable me to take the initiative in removing any flaws that exist in the Act at present.

I have tried, gentlemen, to explain frankly to you why I have invited you here to-day and I feel sure that you will, one and all, place the stores of your experience and knowledge at the disposal of this Conference with the sincere desire of co-operating in the solution of the serious difficulties with which we are at present confronted.

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE DAY

—:o:—

The General Secretary, the International Co-operators' Association of India, writes:—

The International Co-operative Day which is the first Saturday in July of every year is coming off on the 6th of July of this year.

The Day was celebrated last year with great enthusiasm by the co-operators of this country. The members in charge of co-operative institutions and individual co-operators are requested to kindly begin sufficiently early to organise for the celebration of the Day this year and make the general public understand the international aspect of the movement.

Even though the reasons as to why we should celebrate the Day were published in the various papers during the previous years yet we feel it our duty to reiterate them and they are given below:—

(1) It makes co-operators of local societies understand how they and their societies are related to a bigger movement in the country and outside; (2) it makes the general public understand the international aspect of the movement; (3) knowledge in co-operation can reach the general mass of the public only by such concentrated demonstrations; (4) it makes the co operative member realise his oneness with a bigger brotherhood; (5) it is the best form of advertising every local society; (6) it discovers new converts to the movement; (7) it steadies the loyalty of existing members; (8) it proclaims the democratic character of the movement, (9) it infuses new courage and hope among the poor and down-trodden; (10) it lifts you from the daily business and emphasises the social and moral aspect of co-operation (11) it infuses hope and faith in the existing workers and (12) it drives away isolation and preaches the message of World Brotherhood.

Latest Cotton Quotations

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent)

JULY.

NEW YORK.

	May 9.
Previous Closing Rate ..	18.61
To-day's Opening Rate.	18.57, 18.54
Difference	—.04, —.07
To-day's Closing Rate.	18.54
Difference	—.07

LIVERPOOL.

	May 9.
Previous Closing Rate ..	9.91
To-day's Opening Rate.	9.88
Difference	—.03
To-day's Closing Rate.	9.89
Difference	—.02

CITY & SUBURBS

—:o:—

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m. B. T.).

Public meeting regarding Ban on Kirpan, Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, 5-30 p.m.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A meeting of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Hall, to-day (Friday), at 3 p.m. (B. T.).

BAN ON KIRPANS.

A public meeting of the residents of Bombay will be held at Marwari Vidyalaya Hall, to-day (Friday), at 5-30 p.m. under the auspices of Sri Guru Singh Sabha, Bombay in connection with the Government Notification banning the Kirpan carried by the Sikhs and the resulting detention of some Sikhs by the Police.

TAMIL ARYA KUMARA SABHA.

The weekly free Bhagavat Geeta Class of the Sabha will by held at 1st Floor Peerbhoy Building, Princess Street, on Sunday, the 12th instant, at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

POPE'S DAY IN BANDRA.

The Bandra Catholic Railway Travellers Association will offer their Annual Thanksgiving Mass, on Sunday, the 12th instant (Pope's Day) at the chapel of Our Lady of the Mount, at 8-30 a.m. Members are earnestly requested to approach the Holy Table in thanksgiving for the settlement of the Roman Question.

AT BHULESHWAR.

There will be a solemn Te Deum and Benedection Service at the Cathedral of Our Lady of Hope Bhuleshwar, on Sunday, the 12th instant, at 7 p.m., in honour of the restoration of the Temporal Power of the Supreme Pontiff and King Pope Pius XI. His Grace Dr. Jacchim Rodrigues Lima, S. J., will officiate.

CONGRATULATIONS TO POPE. BY EAST INDIANS.

Under the auspices of the Bombay East Indian Association, a public meeting of the East Indians of Bombay, Salsette and Bassein will be held on Sunday, the 12th instant, at 11-30 a.m., at St. Martins Club Hall, St. Martins Road, Bandra to give expression to their feelings of joy at the settlement of the Roman Question and to congratulate His Holiness Pope.

KHADI CONCERN REGISTERED.

The Secretary, All-India Spinners' Association, writes:—

The Khadi producing organisations at Rajapalayam, Ramnad District, Tamil Nad, have been amalgamated into a limited concern with effect from the 1st May, 1929, in the name of "Gandhi Khaddar Vastralayam, Ltd., Rajapalyam." The certificates of the individual producers have been cancelled. The only certified producer of genuine Khadi at this centre is now the Gandhi Khaddar Vastralayam. All orders for Rajapalayam goods should be sent to the above Vastralayam through the Secretary, Tamil Nad Branch, All-India Spinners' Association, Tirupur.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Macedonia" with the mails from London of the 2nd instant arrived at Port Said at 12-30 p.m. on the 8th instant and left there at 6 p.m. the same day.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Viceroy of India" with the Mails from Bombay of 4th instant arrived at Aden at 2 p.m. on the 8th instant and left there at 5 p.m. the same day.

G. I. P. RAILWAYMEN'S UNION

—:o:—

ANNUAL MEETING AT CHALISGAON

The Railway Workers' Conference and the Annual General Meeting of the above Union will be held at Chalisgaon on the 25th and 26th May 1929, when many well-known labour leaders have promised to attend.

All Railwaymen and sympathisers are cordially requested to attend and make both the Conference and the Annual General Meeting a great success.

F. J. GINWALLA,
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The Bombay Chronicle
FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1929.

The Remedy

—:o:—

Presiding over the second quarterly meeting of the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Walchand Hirachand, the President of the Chamber, naturally dwelt at some length on the chronic labour unrest in this city. His speech was remarkable for its sympathetic appreciation of the workmen's difficulties and their point of view in industrial disputes. Referring to the frequent strikes in the textile mills, he said: "The fact is that the workers have not received any increase for some years past. It is but natural and human that one should expect promotion and improvement in life. The workers' sense of the amenities of life has developed in common with the rest of the society and they find that their means have not proportionately increased. This they feel and feel bitterly too." He admits that "the mill-worker's wage is not, properly speaking, a living wage in these times, particularly for a city like Bombay" and that "not only there is no hope of betterment of his prospects, but he is, on the contrary, faced with a cut and he is condemned as inefficient." Mr. Walchand also admits, on the other hand, that "the industry is not paying to-day and so it does not become possible to pay the workers more." Conflict in these circumstances is inevitable and Mr. Walchand thinks that "it is not possible to tide over the trouble by effecting small economies here and there as some mill-owners seem to imagine." The only true solution of the difficulty is, he says, to make it possible for the industry to earn more. To this end he suggests that "the industry should be given some protection, say for a period of five or seven years by increasing the import duty on foreign cloth by a further 10 per cent—the workers to receive one-fourth of this 10 per cent increase, which is roughly the proportion of wages in the cost of production at present. Mr. Walchand further suggests that under this scheme, there should be no more talk of a wage-cut, that workers on their part should undertake not to strike during the continuance of normal conditions and that all disputes should be settled either by conciliation or by arbitration. And that Government should have the power of withdrawing the protection if either party breaks this undertaking.

Mr. Walchand's diagnosis of the present unrest is thoroughly correct and his general remedy that the mill industry should be made to earn more is unexceptionable. The need for protection too is beyond doubt. The only flaw in his very cheery scheme is the doubt whether Government would ever consent to raise the duty on imported cloth by 10 per cent. Mr. Walchand believes that if a united representation is made to Government, "it will be a very bold Government which will resist such a united demand. We do not know what grounds he has for this optimism. Perhaps, he thinks that the mischief caused by the 18d. ratio, to which he rightly attributes the present distress, is now so patent, that Government might be persuaded to make some amends by giving protection to the mill industry, even if they would not willingly restore the old ratio. We doubt if Government would willingly yield to mere representations, however united. But there is one way in which the mill-owners can protect themselves and also compel Government to give legislative protection. And that is for the mill-owners to make common cause with the country in the campaign for a complete boycott of all foreign cloth. The country is more than prepared to offer voluntary protection to indigenous cloth to any extent that is necessary. The mill-owners would be wise to take the tide at the flood.

Humiliating Position

—:o:—

India's humiliating position in the British Empire is once again brought into relief in the reply given in the House of Commons by Commander Locker-Lampson to a question by Mr. Day. The latter asked whether the British Foreign Office had made representations to the American Government with a view to securing legislation for the purpose of giving Indians the right to hold land already in their possession. Mr. Day's interpellation reveals the distressing position under which Indians who had secured naturalisation rights and are holding landed property as full-fledged United States citizens now labour as a result of the decision of the United States Supreme Court in 1928, declaring that Hindus—the American term for Indians—were ineligible for citizenship. It will be recalled that in certain cases, particularly in the case of Mr. Sakharam Ganesh Pandit, persistence on the part of the Indians, whose rights were thus threatened, in appealing to the highest judicial tribunal in America resulted in the retention of their naturalisation rights. But it will be adding insult to injury if the American Government embark upon a process of dispossessing the Indians of their landed property. The reply of Commander Locker-Lampson was disappointing. All he could say was that the British Government were making representations to secure an allowance of time for Indian landowners to dispose of their property. A free, self-governing India would have protested right from the beginning against this humiliating treatment to her countrymen abroad and would have threatened retaliatory measures. The present position is that her self-imposed trustees look upon that humiliating position with equanimity.

Is it the Divine Purpose?

—:o:—

In tones of smug, self-complacency St. Beldwin sermonised on Wednesday before the Colonial Missionary Society, London. The Brish Premier dilated upon the whiteman's duty of bearing his burden and exhorted his audience to remember that the British Commonwealth was "an instance of divine purpose." The subject portions of the British Empire have no illusions whatsoever on the subject. To the British Premier it is an extraordinary, sobering thought that white men are "carrying Christian civilization throughout the world," Eastern students of this phenomenon may well wonder what is the true element of Christianity in the process. Does the manifestation of Imperialism, whether British or French or Italian or Japanese or American, have any concern about the requirements of true Christianity? Mr. Baldwin propounds anxiously the questions: "Can our trade and commerce expand? Can the impact of our race on other races become permanent?" British Imperialist history conveys a severe warning to the races which have suffered the "impact" that they have no hopes of attaining to their fullest political and economic status if it threatens to become "permanent."

THROUGH BRITISH EYES.

—:o:—

A FELLOW FEELING MAKES US WOND'ROUS KIND

It is a moot point in ethics whether we like a thing because it is good, or it is good because we like it, and one wonders whether Sir Austen Chamberlain likes Mussolini because Mussolini is good, or Mussolini is discovered to be good because Sir Austen likes him. At any rate, none but a thick-skinned 'Native' can fail to be touched at the child-like simplicity of the concluding portion of his under-mentioned observation about Il Duce:

"My experience of Mussolini is that, once he has given his word, he keeps it. He is direct to deal with, and I like him."

'ET TU, BRUTE!'

I have always looked upon the "Times of India" as an Avatar sent down by a beneficent Providence to encourage the Good and suppress the Evil. Imagine, therefore, my indignation at finding that those wretched Bolsheviks, by their insidious propaganda, have caused even this oasis of high-mindedness in a desert of rank and seditious growth, to dry up like the first shower of May. For the "Times of India" has proposed, in the course of one and the same 'leader' to set up the crumbling industrial system of Great Britain, to strengthen the cause of Peace in Europe, and to relieve unemployment in England—all with Bolshevik money. Here it is in unblushing print:—

"The Bolshevik Government, for all its peculiar inhumanities and shortcomings, happens to prove itself the most stable in Europe. Theories can continue to predict its early fall if they wish; for they have been doing it for more than a decade. But we owe it to our unemployed, to our impoverished industries and to the cause of peace that we should somehow end our Russian muddle. An understanding with Russia would immeasurably strengthen the assurance of peace in Europe: unfettered trade with her would do more to relieve British unemployment than the Georgian "ennui" and the Baldwinian theocracy—in so far as the Prime Minister's observance of the ways of Providence is to be theocratic."

PARLIAMENTARY LANGUAGE.

A question on the removal of the duty on tea, instead of throwing light upon the subject generated so much heat in the Mother of Parliaments that an Honourable Member asked "if it was not time the members of the Treasury Bench addressed themselves seriously to the questions instead of making clowns of themselves"!

MODEST.

I never realised how pathetic is 'suffering virtue' in this evil world until I read Sir Thomas Royden's heart-breaking disclosure:—

"Great Britain has been too reticent in advertising its many attractions, and in these days of advertisement such modesty cannot be looked upon as a merit, but rather the reverse."

MORE MODEST: 'JIX' AS A STATESMAN'.

'Jix' has lived up to the best traditions of the unconscious humourist in the course of his speech in defence of 'Dora' at an Early closing association luncheon in London. He is reported to have said:

"The reception given him led him to think that there was still a chance in this great country for a statesman who was prepared to risk popularity to do what he believed to be right, and not to give way to attacks from whatever quarter they might come."

'The reception given him lead him to think'....Pretty cool that, even for 'Jix'.

MOST MODEST.

A correspondent in the "Daily Mirror" is responsile for the following:—

"Samuel Butler (of "Erewhon") uttered a now celebrated lamentation —"Montreal, oh Montreal!"—after a sight of certain shrouds and coverings that veiled the nudity of sculptures in that town's Art Museum.

"Montrose, ..oh Montrose!" we may echo to-day, as we hear that Scottish modesty has demanded 'kilts' for some statues lately exhibited there by a distinguished sculptor.

It is reported that, no kilts of plaster being readily available, the offending figures have been removed. Let this be a lesson to artists who see nothing wrong in the human form divine."

MODERN GUJERAT AND ITS PROGRESS

—:o:—

WHAT IT OWES TO THE NON-CO-OPERATION MOVEMENT

(By S. G. WARTY.)

Presiding at a public meeting at Ahmedabad about a year ago, the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, the President of the Assembly, observed that Gujerat owed much to the Non-co-operation Movement inaugurated by Mr. Gandhi in the years 1921-22. As Mr. Patel is himself a Gujerati, and had taken an active part in the Non-Co-operation Movement, a statement like this is apt to appear to people who differed from him in the Non-co-operation days, as some sort of justification by him of his past attitude in political matters.

A close examination, however, of activities in Gujerat in days before Non-Co-operation and since Non-Co-operation, will bring out the truth of Mr. Patel's statement. The fact is that before the Non-Co-operation Movement, Gujerat and the Gujeratis were practically sleeping, and the political leadership in the Bombay Presidency, excepting the City, was practically with the Poona people, that is, the Deccanis. The Gujeratis were a commercial community and not very prominent in public life.

COMPARISON WITH DECCAN.

The difference between the Deccanis and the Gujeratis has been this. The Deccan soil is a very hard soil which does not yield easily to the plough and naturally the Deccanis are a hardy race and capable of great sacrifice. They inherit, too, the martial spirit engendered by Shivaji which brings with it the quality of assertiveness. English education also spread first in the Deccan and the Deccanis were thus in advance of their brethren in Gujerat.

The Gujeratis, on the other hand, have the advantage of a rich soil, and are naturally a wealthy people. Being mainly a commercial community, they possess both the weaknesses and advantages of its characteristics. They are shrewd but not assertive, and politics they generally avoided as interfering with their business. Nor did they take full advantage of English education, even when offered to them. With the Deccani this education was almost compulsory for his livelihood. With the Gujerati, it was a mere luxury.

CHANGE IN MENTALITY.

The Non-Co-operation Movement practically changed the whole mentality of Gujerat. The movement had its rise in Gujerat; it was started and led by a Gujerati (Mahatma Gandhi) and it appealed most to the

Continued on page 8.

Notes of the Day.

—:o:—

Radically Different Outlook.

The sharp line of cleavage in the imperialist view of Commonwealth policy and the conception of the rights and obligations of a free, self-governing member of the British Empire was clearly brought out in the declaration of General Hertzog in an election speech. He shed light upon the secret deliberations of the Imperial Conference of 1926 when General Smuts held that no member of the British Commonwealth could control external affairs independently. This was a view totally unacceptable to General Hertzog and his opinion that South Africa must be free to determine her own foreign policy is shared by the vast majority of his countrymen. There is sure to arise a lively controversy on the matter between the Africanders and the Uitlanders in South Africa and the view of the latter as expressed by General Smuts is sure to be criticised adversely as impairing the independence of a self-governing member of the British Empire.

Minister Cries Halt.

The Hon. Maulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed, Education Minister, held an informal conference at Mahableshwar on Monday and Tuesday with several members of the Legislative Council interested in primary education. The object of the conference was two-fold, to consider the possibilities of raising additional taxation for the expansion of primary education and also to discuss some proposals for the amendment of the Primary Education Act. The discussion seems to have turned largely on the first question, to judge from the Minister's long preliminary statement on what he regarded as the enormously growing cost of primary education. The gist of the statement was that it was no longer possible for Government to discharge their statutory financial obligations with regard to further expansion of primary education under the Act. Government's actual conduct in holding up a number of schemes of expansion had long prepared the public for the formal declaration of partial bankruptcy of both finances and statesmanship.

Snail's Pace.

The Minister went out of his way in indulging in a fling at "those impatient spirits who wish to lear forward to the goal and who chafe at the slow progress." He pointed out that between 1920-21 and 1926-27 the number of students had increased by 14 per cent. We do not see much room for self-complacency here. Madras with a smaller revenue has shown an increase of over 30 per cent. Yet the Minister wants more taxes for any further expansion. The conference, we are sure, has fairly impressed him with the difficulty of undertaking new taxation at the present moment. If the Government cannot discharge their fundamental responsibility of educating the masses with the resources now available, they should at least talk less about their efficiency and solicitude for the welfare of the masses.

A Thought For The Day.

"No institution inspired by fear can further life. Hope not fear is the motive principle in human affairs. All that had made man great has sprung from the attempt to secure what is good, not from the struggle to avert what was thought evil."

—BERTRAND RUSSELL.

SAKLATVALA IN PARLIAMENT

—:o:—

Appeal to All Nationalist Organisations

The forthcoming British General Election looms as an important international event of the year. In it are bound up issues of war and peace, and repression or reforms for India. As these issues are of great importance, it is essential that India should have its spokesman on the floor of the House of Commons to espouse our cause. This sitting-member for Battersea—Camrade Shapurji Saklatvala—has justified the confidence of his electorates and of this country, and at all available opportunities has represented India's case fearlessly and correctly.

The dwindling Liberals and the die-hard Tories have attacked "Sak" in the past elections and emptied their swollen money-bags but did not brighten their prospects. The British Labour Party this year has entered into opposition to oust Shapurji, which is a direct challenge to our country. But dear Old "Sak" is undeterred. He has planned his campaign and is pursuing it most vigorously.

The election campaign requires financial contributions of at least £1,000. So far, we have been able to remit £500 (five hundred pounds) to Shapurji. We require further donations of £300 to complete the £1,000. What are our leaders doing please? What are our Congress Committees and Trade Unions doing please?

APPEAL.

Here is Ramsay McDonald defying India and Indians and is misrepresenting "Sak" in Britain that "Sak" does not voice views and sentiments of young-India! Will not the Congress Committees, Youth Leagues, Independence Leagues, Trade Unions and other public bodies pass resolutions expressing their confidence in Sak and forward same to:—M. Desai, Nanchhod-Bhawan, Girgaon, Bombay for transmission to London?

Will not the nationalist papers (including vernacular papers) give regular publicity to this appeal for moral and material support to Sak?

And will not some of our well-to-do Swarajist give their bits for Sak's Election Fund? Time is short—very short indeed. My countrymen! Still up, do your duty to your solitary Indian M.P., Shapurji Saklatvala. Forward remittance to:—

B. F. BHARUCHA.
63, Pedder Road, Bombay.

CENTRAL MEDICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE

—:o:—

WANTED LOCATION IN PRESIDENCY CITY

ELLORE, May 7.

The Second Andhra Medical Conference has passed a resolution condemning the policy of the Government of India in locating the Central Medical Research Institute at Dehra Dun. The Conference recommended that the Institute should be located in a City like Madras, Calcutta or Bombay, where there are medical colleges and hospitals and adequate scientific atmosphere conducive to medical research. The Conference condemned the policy of reserving 23 posts in the Medical Research Department for the members of the Indian Medical Service and recommended that the Research Department should recruit by open advertisement through an independent committee such as the Public Service Commission—A. P.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES FOR GIRGAUM

—:o:—

At the special invitation of Mr. S. G. Warty, the President of the Girgaon Co-operative Institute a select number of Co-operators having practical experience of Co-operative Stores and interested in the furtherance of the movement, met in an informal meeting on Sunday at the Servants of India Society and discussed for about one hour and a half the possibilities of starting a successful Co-operative Stores for Girgaum. The Industrial organiser of the Co-operative Department was also present at the discussion by invitation.

Some of the causes of previous failures including the failure of the latest experiement of Buying Clubs in Bombay were pointed out by some members. The reasons for the success of the existing successful Stores were then elicited from their representatives. The Manager of the Currimbhoy Mills explained the working of his Co-operative Cloth Stores for the Mill workers. The meeting finally came to the conclusion that the Stores can be successful strictly on a cash basis, and that it should deal at start with non-perishable goods of every day use, excepting grains. A committee of the gentlemen assisted by the Industrial Organiser was appointed to go through the papers, in the Assistant Registrar's Office connected with the Liquidation Proceedings of some of the Co-operative Stores started in the past, and to visit the existing Stores in Bombay with a view to study their working and after preparing a suitable scheme to submit it to a General meeting.

"WHEN MASONS FALL OUT"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—My attention was drawn to an article in your to-day's paper under the heading "When Masons Fall Out" in which it is stated that the accused is a cashier in the firm of Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co. of Bombay, but let me point out to you that I am not a cashier but 'Shroff' and shall thank you to make the necessary correction in your next issue.—Yours etc.

G. V. JAYAKAR.

May 8.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

—:o:—

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS

Subject to the confirmation of His Majesty's Government, the Governor-General-in-Council is pleased to recognise provisionally the appointment of Mr. Edouard Chaize as Consular Agent for France at Aden.

The Governor-General-in-Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Dr. D S Fraser as the Acting Consul for Spain at Bombay.

The Governor-General-in-Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. C. F. Buser as Acting Honorary Consul for Sweden at Bombay, during the absence of Mr. G. Z. Meli.

With the sanction of His Majesty's Government the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Herr Walther Kessler as Acting Consul for Germany at Aden.

Mr. N. J. Wadia, I C S., on completion of his special duty, to be District and Sessions Judge, Poona, and Agent for the Sardars in the Deccan vice Mr. D V Yennemadi, LL.B., transferred.

The Governor-in-Council has made the following aappointments vice the Honourable Mr. Justice Saiba Shankar Rangnekar, Barrister-at-Law, appointed as a Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Bombay:—

Mr. Hormazdyar Phiroz Dastur Barrister-at-Law, to be Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

Mr. N T Jangalwala, LL.B., to be Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

Mr. E J Vas, LL.B., to act as Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, vice Mr. P L Thacker, LL.B., proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. A M Khan, Acting Assistant Sessions Judge, Poona, to act as Additional Sessions Judge, Poona.

Mr. F W Allison, I C S., M L A., on return from the Legislative Assembly, to officiate temporarily as Secretary to Government, Legal Department, and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs vice Mr. Balak Ram, I C S., deceased, pending further orders.

The Governor-in-Council is pleased to create a temporary appointment of Personal Assistant to the Revenue Officer, Lloyd Barrage and Canals Construction, for a period of five months with effect from 1st May 1929 and to appoint Mr. Naraindas Khubchand Kirpalani to hold it.

Government Notification appointing Mr. Dhirajlal Harkisandas Desai to act as District Deputy Collector, Ahmedabad, vice Mr. S K Wodevar is hereby cancelled.

Captain C E Morrison, M C., 1st Battalion, The Leicestershire Regiment, is appointed Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay with effect from the forenoon of 9th April 1929.

Mr. J A M Wilson, an officer of the Indian Audit and Accounts Service, has, on return from leave been posted as Deputy Accountant General, Bombay, with effect from 15th April 1929.

Mr. J W Kelly, Deputy Controller of the Currency, Calcutta, has been posted to officiate as Deputy Controller of the Currency, Bombay, with effect from the 16th April 1929.

Dr. J N Duggan, D O (Oxon.), L.M. & S., F C P S., (Bom.), Professor of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery, Grant Medical College, and Superintendent, Sir C J Ophthalmic Hospital, Bombay, is granted leave out of India and Ceylon on average pay for four months with effect from the date of availing in July 1929.

The Governor with the concurrence of the Minister is pleased to appoint Dr. B P Nanavati, D O., M S (Eng.), M R C S. (Eng.) L R C P. (Lond.), as Officiating Professor of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery, Grant Medical College, and Superintendent, Sir C J Ophthalmic Hospital, during Dr. Duggan's absence on leave.

The Governor with the concurrence of the Minister is pleased to appoint Mr. H. Khan to act as Senior Assistant to the Consulting Surveyor, to Government, vice Mr. T M Kazi appointed as Special Land Acquisition Officer for the Relief Road Scheme, Ahmedabad.

BALASHRAMS OF CUTCH

—:o:—

MAHARAO DISTRIBUTES PRIZES

(From A Correspondent.)

The prize-distribution gathering of the late Sheth Hansraj Damodar Bhatia Balashram and Shree Krishna Nirashrit Hindu Balashram, was held at Mandvi, under the chairmanship of H. H. the Maharao of Cutch.

On the spacious grounds of the Ashram a special pandal tastefully decorated with flowers, flags and buntings was erected. The whole place presented a gay and animated sight and people of the town flocked, in hundreds, to the Ashram grounds, hours before the appointed time.

The pandal was thickly crowded by the general public and a number of State officials.

The Scouts furnished a guard-of-honour to His Highness the Maharao who was received on arrival by the members of the Managing Committee, headed by Mr. Karsandas Hari and Mr. Mathooradas Mattani. Mr. K. H. Kayani and Mr. Tricumdas Hansraj had specially come down to Mandvi for the occasion. His Highness was accompanied by Kumar Shree Meghrajjee and Mr. Suryashanker Mehta, the Dewan. The party was conducted to the specially erected dais.

Mr. Karsandas Hari, in his address, on behalf of the Managing Committee, welcomed His Highness in a short speech and made a touching reference to the death of Hansraj Damodar. Mr. Mattani read out the reports of both the Ashrams and in the course of a speech referred to the backwardness of Cutch in education, and suggested practical means to overcome the same. Mr. Mattani read out the telegrams, received from Bombay, wishing success to the Ashrams. Mrs. Manekbai Toprani, wife of the late Hansraj Damodar, had wired to declare her gift of Rs. 3,000 to Bhatia Balashram. A programme of Scout rally, dialogues and discourses followed.

This being over, His Highness distributed prizes to the boys of the Ashrams, according to merits and declared a gift of Rs. 1,000. He also declared the concession that goods worth Rs. 5,000 imported annually from outside for the use of the Ashram would be allowed tax free. His Highness further declared a gift of Rs. 1,000 from the public. The function then came to a close.

A QUESTION FOR THE EXCISE DEPARTMENT

—:o:—

To The Editor of The Chronicle.

Sir,—An Abkari department rule lays down that no liquor shop could operate with a lawful license in a *kaccha* building. For some time now one such shop is earning money for its owner and procuring unhealthiness to the locality of Byculla Bridge near a temple and a mosque. Can there be any satisfactory explanation for this infringment?—Yours, etc.

D. Y. R.

KARNATAK'S LESS

—:o:—

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, May 6.

Under the presidentship of Mr. Gunji Kristarao a condolence meeting was held in Dharwar to express deep grief at the untimely death of Mrs. Laxmibai Kunbha Konam. She breathed her last at the early age of 26. Her death is a great loss to public life and especially to girls' education in North Karnataka. She was the founder and conductor of an independent institution called the Karnataka Mahila Vidyalaya which she conducted jointly with her husband at a great sacrifice.

What the People Say

—:o:—

MR. TOMSKY ON STRIKES

—:o:—

A LESSON FOR BOMBAY

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—While reading some Trade Union literature in the Labour magazines, I came across an interesting speech delivered by Mr. Tomsky at the fourth World Congress of Trade Unions held in Moscow last year. Mr. Tomsky's position in the U.S.S.R. and Russian Trade Union World is well-known. He is now the Chairman of All-Russian Central Council of Trade Unions and is a great power in Russia. I give below the following illuminating and instructive passage from his speech for the information of the public and for serious consideration of the Girni Kamgar Union. During the course of his speech Mr. Tomsky said:—

"I must warn you that no matter how deceptive the settling of the strike question, nor how onerous it is to compromise, yet sometimes even it has to be preferred. We, Communists, have sometimes to stop at the more revolutionary path and make use of the less revolutionary one. I do not think it need embarass me in the least to admit to you that often in my life I have had to go against a strike, for the putting off of a strike. In 1917, as I plainly remember, I had to speak on behalf of our party at a delegate meeting of the metal workers and to warn them against going on strike. In 1917 we held up strikes not only of the metal workers. If by means of strike you are going to lead the workers to victory, then do so by all means, lead them into the strike. But if you see that a strike means defeat for the workers, it is better to give up the idea of striking, for every one of you must keep in mind that after the defeat of a strike their position is almost always made worse. One mistake can be forgiven, two even, but the working class does not forgive mistake after mistake without end."

How appropriate this passage is to the present situation in Bombay I need hardly say. But are our friends of the Girni Kamgar Union so thoughtful and courageous as to digest this speech and retrace their mistaken steps?—Yours, etc.,

R. R. BAKHALE.

Bombay, May 9.

WHAT IS CURFEW ORDER?

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The public are at a lass to understand the actual requirements of Curfew Order. The order does not say anything about closing down hotels, restaurants, shops etc., or putting out lights at the specified time, whereas the Police force all such things. Will it be explained?—Yours, etc

R. N. K.

May 7.

"A CHALLENGE TO MR. RISHI"

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I have read Mr. Alwa's letter with interest and I am glad that he is willing to co-operate with me in deciding the veracity of the claims made by Mr. Rishi. Perhaps several other amateur spiritualists may also like to come forward and give us demonstrations.

If Mr. Alwa believes in spirits, perhaps he will tell us if and how they can communicate with us, that is if he believes to that extent that they can get through to us.

The chief aim of these spiritualists seems to be that they make use of their "power" to get into touch with the dead but for no useful purpose. For that achievement they either use mediums, the planchette or resort to table tapping. The great scientist Faraday has by a very simple experiment proved conclusively that these table movements were due to nothing but muscular action, and that alone, brought about sub-consciously or consciously (vide Podmore—Modern Spiritualism Vol. ii P.14)

To me it appears that the real questions behind this belief is: "Is there life after death and is there an immortal soul?" Many who believe in these doctrines point out that these beliefs of life after death and the immortality of the soul are as old as the hills, but Professor Haeckel in his book "The Riddle of the Universe" points out that the mystic notion that the human soul will live ever after death has a polythylactic origin. It was unknown to the earlier speaking man (the hypothetical homo-primigenius of Asia), to his predecessors, of course, the pithecanthropus and the prothylobates, and to the least developed of his modern successors the Veddahs of Ceylon, the Seelongs of India, and other distant races.

It was gradually evolved and the majority of the ancient believers transferred their materialistic idea of a "personal God" to their "immortal soul". This is particularly true of the dominant religion of modern civilised states, Christianity". Professor Haeckel's chapter on the false belief of the immortality of the soul is also a very sound and convincingly reasonable article and the explanations are entirely devoid of any miracles.

In conclusion I may say that this is not a subject that can be discussed in two short letters to the Press—YET, but I believe another hundred years should tell us something!

Reverting to my challenge, perhaps the "Bombay Chronicle" may like to send one of their representatives in case anybody is willing to accept the challenge and I am sure the readers of your paper would like to know the results.

Thanking you for the courtesy, I remain—Yours, etc.

D. R. D. WADIA,
7, Marine Lines,
Fort, Bombay.
May 9.

MEERUT DEFENCE FUND

—:o:—

APPEAL TO TRADE UNIONISTS

An appeal to the workers and peasants of the soil has been issued over the signatures of V. B. Purandare, Vice-President, G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union and D. B. Kulkarni, Vice-President, All-India Trade Union Congress, for the collection of Meerut Case Defence Fund. The appeal states:—

It need not be told to you that all our well-known leaders are now the "guests" of His Majesty the King! These leaders you all know have devoted their whole life for your uplift and if they ever committed a crime it was in their earnest efforts for the betterment of the down-trodden working-class.

They never had formed any conspiracy: for all their activities were carried on openly. To preach certain doctrines or to hold certain opinions is not a crime, but in spite of all of this admission on the part of the Government they have launched a prosecution which will perhaps lead to suppression of this movement in its infancy. Government has challenged by passing the Public Safety Ordinance and Trades Dispute Bill and it is our bounden duty to face it boldly.

We should put a strong defence, to oppose the prosecution in all its nakedness. This needs the engagement of the competent lawyers who of course cannot be had for less than a few thousands a month. To meet all these expenses every worker who feels for his leaders should contribute his quota as liberally as possible.

We therefore appeal to all the Trade Unions in this country and prominent workers to start an independent fund to be called "Meerut Case Defence Fund" and the collections may be sent to Javahirlal Nehru, Esq., 52, Hewett Road, Allahabad, or to Dr. Ansari, Delhi, who is the President and Treasurer of the Central Defence Committee.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, May 8.

3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 72|4|6.

4 per cent Conversiion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 92.

4 per cent Loan due 1934-57 Rs. 91/14.

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 84|5.

4-1|2 per cent bonds due 1934 Rs. 96/10.

4-1|2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 94/6.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 99-2.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 100.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100-14.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 102-15.

6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101/9/6.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102/9

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103/9

6-1|2 per cent B'bay Levp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 107|10.

4 per cent Port Trust Due 1974 Rs. 80-8.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 80-8.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 80-8.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 108.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 100.

FORWARD RATES—16th May sett. 3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 72-3-0, 5 per cent 1945-55 Rs. 102-14-0.

Tone of Market:—Steady.

"FORWARD IS DEAD, LONG LIVE FORWARD"

—:o:—

Mahatmaji on the Judgment

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

"Forward," a creation of Deshabandhu fully lived up to its name and the aspirations of its distinguished founder. By its dash, enterprise, resourcefulness and above all fearlessness it proved a thorn in the side of the Government. It was therefore marked out for destruction by means fair or foul. It has had several prosecutions launched against it for daring to speak out the nation's mind by calling a spade a spade. But it outlived all the prosecutions. It rather thrived upon them and the imprisonment of its editor and printer. But it was impossible for a moneyless newspaper to survive vindictive damages. The Judge's verdict may be right though his leanings one can read in his judgment. But the Government action and which is the same thing, the railway company's action was wrong. If the article of the "Forward" was an overstatement, surely neither of the parties attacked could suffer pecuniary damage, for they were too powerful. And no damage excted by them could possibly recoup them if they did suffer material damage at all. If it was a question of moral damage, I suggest that neither the Government nor the Company had any reputation to keep in such matters as were the subject-matter of criticism by the "Forward". In any case their *amor propre* should have been satisfied by the obtaining of the precious verdict.

But the application for compulsory liquidation shows that the object of the action was not compensation for the plaintiffs but if was destruction of the defendant. Well, they have had their satisfaction. They are welcome to it. Only they are riding for a fall. The "Forward" so vindictively crushed will live in the lives of the people. The fire lighted by it will rage with redoubled fury in the breasts of thousands as it will no longer be able to find legitimate vent through the columns of their favourite paper. Though during my tour in the villages of Andhra I cannot follow the events in their proper sequence, I observe that a mean attempt is being made even to prevent the publication of the "New Forward." The legal resourcefulness of the brains that are backing the national movement in Bengal against tremendous odds may circumvent the Government. But even if they cannot cope with the legal and extra-legal powers possessed and unscrupulously used by the Government they will still have deserved the gratitude of the country for bravely and fearlessly engaging in an unequal fight with the Government. A spirit has been awakened that cannot be crushed by any power on earth. "Forward" is dead, long live "Forward."

INTERNATIONAL JAMBOOREE

Expenses of 2 Scouts from Bombay

—:o:—

CITY FATHERS VOTE DOWN PROPOSAL

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Thursday, Mr. Meyer Nissim presiding.

The Corporation considered the report of the representatives of the Corporation appointed to discuss with Government at a Conference the proposal regarding the appointment of an Additional Presidency Magistrate for the trial of Municipal cases.

The representatives made the following recommendations for the acceptance of the Corporation:—

THE RECOMMENDATIONS.

(1) That the Corporation should provide the cost of an additional Presidency Magistrate and his establishment for the trial of Municipal cases as an experimental measure for one year.

(2) That the Chief Presidency Magistrate should allot one day a week for the trial of only Municipal cases by a Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court, and four days a week for the trial of only Municipal cases by the Presidency Magistrates at the Mazagaon Police Court, (this arrangement to be given a trial for a period of six months).

(3) That the above arrangement should be subject to all public holidays and casual leave vacancies caused by Magistrates being ill, etc.

(4) That the Home Department should send to the Municipal Commissioner an approximate figure of the cost which would be involved for the Municipality.

MOVE FOR ACCEPTANCE.

Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai proposed:—

"That the report, dated the 5th March, 1929, of the representatives of the Corporation appointed to discuss with Government at a Conference the proposal regarding the appointment of an additional Presidency Magistrate for the trial of Municipal cases, be approved and adopted, and the President be requested to address Government accordingly."

Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram seconded the proposition.

Mr. H. A. Laljee moved an amendment that the report be referred to the Law and Procedure Committee with a request that the Committee should consider the advisability of requesting Government to ask the Hon. Presidency Magistrates to try the Municipal cases as far as possible.

The amendment was thrown off and the original proposition was carried.

INTERNATIONAL JAMBOOREE.

Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram then moved:—

"That the Corporation do vote a donation of Rs. 2,000 towards the expenses of sending two Municipal Scouts to attend the International Jamboori of the Scouts from all parts of the world to be held in England in July next.

"2. That paragraph 1 of this Resolution be forwarded to the Standing Committee with an intimation that the Corporation will be prepared on their recommendation to sanction a grant of Rs. 2,000 for the purpose."

Mr. M. N. Talpade moved an amendment to vote a donation of Rs. 1,000 only.

Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe seconded the amendment.

Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot suggested to spend Rs. 2,000 on the spread of the Scouts movement in Bombay rather than spend on only two persons by sending them to Europe.

Mr. H. P. Mody said India would take a prominent part in this international movement and it was but fair that Bombay should send its representatives in this world-wide movement.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said the position of India in the International world was mean and that of a slave. Whether it was the League of Nations or International Conference, the presence of their representatives only made an exhibition of India's slavery.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar said even the Chief Whip of the Swaraj Party attended the Geneva Conference. There was nothing wrong in sending their Scouts to Europe. He therefore moved an amendment that the Schools Committee be authorised to spend Rs. 2,000 from their funds.

Mr. E. R. Hirjibehedin urged the House not to be led away by sentiments. He asked out of thousands of boys, how the Scouts organiser would select the two boys? It would be unjust and unfair for other boys, he said, if the right kind of boys are not selected.

When the question was put to vote, both the amendments and the proposition were lost.

The Corporation then adjourned till to-day.

PROTECTION FOR BOMBAY TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Mr. Walchand Hirachand's Remedy for Ending Deadlock

—:o:—

WORKERS, HE ADMITS, DON'T RECEIVE A LIVING WAGE

Mr. Walchand Hirachand, presiding over the second quarterly general meeting of the Maharastra Chamber of Commerce, held on Wednesday in the course of his speech said:—

If we carefully look into the disaffection and unrest as reflected in the frequent strikes in the Bombay Textile Mills, it can be seen that it is not possible to tide over the trouble, by effecting small economies here and there, as some Millowners seem to imagine. The fact is that the workers have not received any increase for some years past. It is but natural and human that one should expect promotion and improvement in life. The workers' sense of the amenities of life, has developed in common with the rest of the society and they find that their means have not proportionately increased. This they feel and feel bitterly too. On the other hand the Industry is not paying today and so it does not become possible to pay the workers more. Complaint about victimisation, demand for recognition of Trade Union Committees in the Mills and of the right to collect Union Contributions in the mil premisers, the demand for reinstatement of old hands, all these and similar other causes, are only the outward symptoms of the underlying discontent and disaffection among the workers.

NOT A LIVING WAGE.

The index number shows that the cost of living has gone down a little, but it must be admitted that it has not brought any substantial relief to them. It is understood all along that the Miliworkers' wage is not properly speaking a living wage in these times, particularly for a city like Bombay. Under these circumstances, it is easy to see, why the worker is ready to strike now and then. He finds that not only there is no hope of betterment of his prospects, but he is on the contrary faced with a cut and he is condemned as inefficient. His whole struggle therefore to-day looks as if it is directed to maintain his present level of wages and to save himself from unemployment

PLEA FOR PROTECTION.

This is my diagnosis of the trouble and I think it is the only possible diagnosis. If it is once conceded that the workers should have more, then the remedy to my mind is obvious It must be made possible for the industry to earn more. The industry should be given some protection, say for a period of 5 or 7 years by increasing the import duty on foreign cloth by a further 10 per cent.—the workers to receive one-fourth of this 10 per cent. increase which is roughly the proportion of wages in the cost of production at present. This will mean an increase of about ten per cent. on their present wage level, there being moreover no talk of any cut. The workers should of course undertake on their part, not to strike while the conditions continue to be normal under this scheme of things, during the continuance of protection. All disputes during this period, should be settled, either by conciliation or by arbitration, and it may also be suggested that Government should have the power of withdrawing the protection immediately if either party breaks this condition.

NO IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

It is possible that the Government may accede to such a proposal and they may suggest at the same time that the import duty on British cloth should be less than that on the Japanese and other foreign cloth. We cannot accept such a suggestion. So far as India is concerned there is no reason why we should discriminate between different countries. The treatment that this country is having at the hands of British as well as her colonies has left no enthusiasm in us for imperial interests. It may be asked in this connection, why this additional burden of 10 per cent. is proposed to be put on the community when only 2 1/2 per cent. are to go to the workers. The answer is it is intended by the proposed protective measure to definitely enable the industry to earn more so that it may thrive and expand and meet the bulk of the country's demand in piece-goods in the near future

If the idea put forward here is favourably received, I should like to suggest that a joint deputation of three representatives of workers, three representatives of owners and three representatives of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and the Maharashtra Chamber (which means representatives of workers, employers, and consumers) should take the earliest opportunity to wait upon the Hon. The Commerce Member of the Government of India and I believe it will be a very bold Government which will resist such a united demand.

It might be argued as to why protection is needed to-day when the industry has been in existence for over half a century. My answer to that is that the present critical situation of the industry is mainly due to the process of adjustment of the 18d. exchange ratio, transition to higher counts, and to the post-war depression, all these having come simultaneously.

Most of the workers in the Bombay mills are at present on strike. The workers in the Mills and their leaders are mostly Maharashtrians and as such we of this Chamber have sympathy for them.

JUBBULPORE FAMINE

—:o:—

Govt. Measures Declared inadequate

LAND LORDS' AND TENANTS' DEMANDS

JUBBULPORE, May 4.

A meeting of the Landlords' and Tenants' Association was held here on 29th and 30th April and 1st May at which the following resolution was passed regarding the Government communique dated 12th April 1929 which dealt, at great length, with the famine prevailing in the northern districts of this province:—

This Association while it acknowledges the concessions made by Government in its communique dated Pachmadhi April 12th 1929, is strongly of opinion that from point of view of effectively combatting the acute famine conditions prevailing in the district and of alleviating the sufferings of landlords and tenants in particular, the proposals outlined therein are for the most part vague, indefinte and inadequate to meet the exigencies of the situation and therefore urges on Government that it be pleased 'inter alia' to take the following proposals into consideration and give effect to the same with a view to alleviate the distress:—

(a) For reasons already pressed hitherto on Government a Notification declaring Famine in this district should immediately be issued.

REMISSION OF REVENUE.

(b) While it is satisfactory to note that the Government has decided to remit the bulk of suspended land revenue of 1928, mere suspension of he current Rabi kist of 1929 "in all villages in which there was not a normal crop and in which suspensions had been given in 1928" is not at all adequate to meet the exigencies of the situation inasmuch as the repeated failure of crops, as stated in Resolution No. 1 passed by the Association on 12th February 1929 and already submitted to Government, necessitates that with a view to put heart into the agriculturists, who are now almost on the verge of ruin, both the ensuing Rabi and Kharif kists should be ordered to be remittted in villages where the Kharif area is so small that the outturn from it cannot safely meet the Government demand and which kists are paid mainly out of the proceeds of the Rabi harvest and for other villages affected by the calamity only ensuing Rabi kists should be ordered to be remitted. It is further necessary that instead of remitting the bulk of the suspended land revenue of 1928 circumstances demand that the whole of the said suspended land revenue of 1928 should be remitted.

(c) The instalments of the Takavi loans advanced last year or before together with interest payable this year should be ordered to be remitted.

RELIEF WORKS.

(d) In addition to the provision of the Relief camps based on new model as against those provided by the old Famine code,, it is essential that the work of construction, consolidation and repair of rural roads as also of digging and repair of tanks and wells in the district should be provided. Though it is satisfactory to note that major portion of relief camps have been opened in Murwara and Sihora Tehsils, it is requested that relief works of the nature urged should be opened in larger numbers in the Patan and Jubbulpore Tehsils also.

(e) In addition to the provision of the distribution of gratuitous relief arrangement for the starting of cheap grain shops at suitable centres in the district should be made

HAND-SPINNING AND WEAVING.

(f) As already urged before, relief to the agriculturists thruogh hand-spinning and manufeatures of hand-spun and hand-woven cloth should be provided under the guidance of an expert staff attached to the Agricultural Department.

(g) That in addition to the provision of throwing open of Government forests for head-loads of grass, fuel and other minor forest produce, orders for reduction of rates for cartloads of these produce should as well be issued with a view to alleviate the sufferings of middle-class agriculturists.

SUSPEND GRAZING DUES.

(h) Now that the rainy season is fast approaching arrangmeent for suspension of grazing dues with respect to Government forests and throwing open of area ordinarily closed to grazing in these forests should be made for the relief of the cattle.

WANTED LIBERAL TAKAVI.

(i) Early steps should be taken for distribution of liberal Takavi loans for agricultural purposes and for purposes of land improvement. That with a view to encourage the application of the loans for the purpose asked for by the agriculturists it may be well be provided that a certain fraction of the loan, preferably half, will be remitted if the same is expended on the work or works for which the same is taken.

SEED SUPPLY.

(j) Arrangement for the supply of wheat seed to agriculturists commuted to money value at 10 per cent. less than the cost price for the next Rabi sowing should be made. In the case of agriculturists of poor means suffering acutely from the present distress arrangement for supplying the same free should be ordered to be made.

(k) Cases of agriculturists who have since the visitation of the late cold wave and frost etc. have further suffered owing to accidental or other causes e. g. fire, hails etc. in the district should be given special consideration in the distribution of relief by the Government.

DOING IT THE WRONG WAY

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WHERE INDUSTRIES DEPT. LACKS

MAHARASHTRA CHAMBER'S SUGGESTIONS

In the course of a letter to the Hon'ble Mr. Raffiuddin Ahmad, Minister for Industries and Education, Bombay on the subject of the new appointments proposed to be made in the Department of Industries addressed by the Committee of the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, it is stated:—

During the last Budget session of the Bombay Legislative Council certain new posts have been sanctioned in the Department of Industries. My Committee congratulate you upon securing some additional funds for this most important nation-building department which has been sorely neglected almost from its very inception. The Committee of this Chamber, however, are definitely of opinion that the appointment of another Engineer—to be called the Industrial Engineer next to the Director of Industries who is himself an Engineer (Electrical) is somewhat ill-advised.

The Engineering work in connection with the industries of this Presidency about which the Director is supposed to give advice, is restricted mainly to the choice, erection and repairing of machinery required by the simple mechanical industries such as metal pressing, rice milling, flour milling, oil milling, card-board, tin and wood making, bucket making, umbrella making etc., and to the demonstration and production of labour saving appliances in places where they are none used at present. The Director may in addition to the above be called upon to give advice to small industrialists regarding the most appropriate and economical power plant. Most of this work, is of such a simple nature that it could be competently managed by a Mechanical Engineer having about ten years' experience. Such a man would be available on a salary ranging between Rs. 300 to Rs. 350 p.m. The work of erection of machinery of the type mentioned can more efficiently be done by the machinery agents.

The Committee of this Chamber, are rather surprised to find that the chemical industries which have a much wider scope for industrial activity on a modest scale, have been assigned a subordinate place in the activities of the Department. Even if we leave aside the chemical processes in the textile line—for which a special provision appears to have been made there are a number of avenues in which knowledge of chemical technology could be applied with profit, to work up the mineral, agricultural and forest resources as well as the animal products available in our Presidency.

One industry after another is succumbing to the ravages of scientific research, and every day we hear of inventions which are likely to cut the very ground under our feet. Natural indigo, at one time of considerable value to our trade, had to give way to the synthetic product of European Science. Artificial silk is pushing the cotton industry on the one hand and the natural silk industry on the other, and contracting their field of operation. Artificial wool is being talked of as a 'fait accompli'. Synthetic rubber is now a commercial product. Lac an industry of considerable importance and almost a monopoly of India, is threatened with the advent of synthetic substitutes. Patents have been taken for the preparation of unbreakable glass. Vegetable ghee has flooded our markets. Thousands of scientists of experience and talent are working in the direction of progress and of world economy. If the Industries Department will not take the lead and organise the scientific forces that exist, the work achieved by the Department will be of a superficial character.

If labour saving appliances are used on a larger scale than is done at present, it will result in throwing out of employment a number of people engaged in the industry. The introduction of the automatic loom and the fly shuttle has led in some provinces to over production and difficulty is being experienced in selling the output. New openings must therefore be found, both by the extension of mechanization in fresh fields as also by the working up of our raw materials chemically. The application of science to industry will enable us, may be partially, to solve the problem of the unemployment among the educated classes.

There is another valid reason for the systematic encouragement of chemical technology and the application of the various sciences to industry. The end points of most industries, whether mechanical or chemical, are usually chemical in character. It is upon the most economical use of the by-products that the success of an industry depends. Cotton-waste from our mills is chemically coverted into more than 30 valuable products, such as artificial silk, Collodion, Celluloid, Lacquers, paints, etc. Rice-husk can be used to prepare a chemical which enters into the composition of synthetic Resin. Sugercane bagasse yields a valuable wax. Wood waste is similarly used for a number of chemical products. If our specialised industries are suffering from the disastrous effects of the slump or the world competition, it is due largely to the lack of virility in our industry—a result of our neglect of the systematic application of the various sciences to industry.

To achieve the object set forth, the Committee would suggest that the personnel of the Department should be such as would be in a position to organize the scientific workers in the Presidency, pool all the problems of immediate importance, classify them, and delegate the work according to the capacity, experience, and knowledge of each worker, and co-ordinate the results with a view to their successful application to industry.

The Committee would therefore like to suggest that:

(a) An industrial chemist and chemical Engineer with business and technical sense and a wide outlook of chemical industry, and capable of organising the scientific workers in the Province for helping the cause of industrial development be appointed next to the Director. If such a man has also a knowledge of the economics of industry and of markets, it will be the more desirable. Such a man should be paid a salary according to his qualifications.

(b) A Mechanical Engineer having ten years experience of Power Plant and industrial engineering be appointed on a salary of Rs. 300 to Rs. 350/-.

(c) A chemical assistant (an M.Sc.) be appointed on Rs. 200/- p.m.

The History of the last 8|9 years of financial assistance given by the Government to industries is, with a few exceptions, a record of failure. This is due chiefly to a lack of a proper personnel in the Department and to a failure to harness the material in men outside the Government service and the resources in the form of Laboratories, Libraries and the theoretical knowledge they possess.

The cost of such a proposal need not put any considerable burden on the Provincial Exchequer. The work will develop only gradually and the amount paid in honororia should not be a considerable item. The procedure outlined above has no parallel in India, but the Committee think it will admirably suit our present requirements. The establishment of contacts of a number of intellectual workers with the problems of our industry will be a great step forward and the Committee trust that the Bombay Department of Industries will give a lead in this matter to the other Provinces. Any Deparment of Industries to be complete and really useful must have another section namely the Statistical and Intelligence Bureau.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES AND TEMPERANCE CAMPAIGN

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Hidden Hand at Work

VILLAGE MUNSIFF VICTIMISED FOR CARRY ON ANTI-DRINK PROPAGANDA

MADRAS, May 8.

The action taken by the authorities against a village Munsiff for carrying on anti-drink propaganda has been brought to light in a statement to the press by Mr. C. Rajagopalchar. The cause of action is the loss caused to the business of a toddy shop lesses by reason of anti-drink propaganda. Prior to a suit for damages, the Revenue Officer of the division took up the matter and framed charges against the village Munsiff and suspended him for one year with severe warning. The Revenue Officer in his order said the Munsiff failed in his duty in not having reported the matter to the authorities and there were strong reasons to suggest he connived at this campaign. Besides the infliction of this departmental punishment, the toddyshop vendor filed a suit for damages that by reason of the village munsiff carrying anti-drink propaganda, he lost all customs for full three months, and the defendent is bound to make good the loss. The case is adjourned to the 11th instant.—Free Press.

MODERN GUJERAT AND ITS PROGRESS

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(Continued from page 6)

Gujerati community. Gujerat seemed to feel its strength. Its consciousness was roused; it thrust aside its political sleep and rose as one man to play its due part in public life.

In ability and intelligence, the Gujeratis are not a whit behind the Deccanis. The general lack of poverty among them is a valuable asset. Their main defect has been their unwillingness for hard work. The Non-Co-operation Movement spread before them new prospects and careers other than those of mere business, and one finds the Gujeratis to-day shining and leading in every walk of life in the Bombay Presidency.

One interesting fact may be noticed. Gujerat is remarkably free from the Brahmin-Non-Brahmin dispute. Not so the Deccan. Here, the superiority of the Brahmin has been successfully challenged by the Non-Brahmins, and the whole Deccani community is not to-day a homogeneous body actuated by one aspiration and one motive, but is divided against itself by reason of several castes jealous of one another. The trouble is more or less due to the uncontrolled ambition of certain castes to monopolise public life.

PUBLIC LIFE ENRICHED.

In politics and public life, the Gujerati influence is felt most. They have the backing of wealth, with which they can carry on the necessary publicity campaign. The ability to organise and the capacity to handle people which they have acquired in business, they are now applying to the political side of their activity. Thus their political awakening has been a great acquisition to the public life of Bombay and a sure gain to India.

It should not be supposed that because the awakening was due to the Non-Co-operation Movement, the Gujeratis are necessarily all non-co-operators at heart. Their work lies in all directions and in all capacities. The outstanding fact is that Non-Co-operation with its peculiar appeal to the Gujerati instinct, has brought new aspiration to the Gujeratis, new ideas of existence, an earnest desire for public activity, and an ambition for public leadership and distinction.

NINETEEN ARRESTS IN ALL

ALLEGED SAUNDERS MURDER CONSPIRACY

LAHORE, May 9.

With the arrest of Raghunath Prasad in Calcutta and Devipal in a village in the District of Farrukhabad the total number arrested so far in connection with the alleged Saunders murder conspiracy is brought to nineteen, of whom about twelve are already in Lahore. It is reported that another accused has made a confession to the police in which he is said to have given a definite clue to the murder of Mr. Saunders. Several prominent counsels have been engaged for the defence by the relations of the arrested persons. Bail applications will be filed to-morrow.—Free Press.

GLEANINGS FROM URDU PAPERS

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TROTSKY A MUSLIM?

A well-known Hakim of Lahore, Hakim Alim Shah, has recently died at the age of 80. Although there is no dearth of hakims in Lahore, yet the deceased enjoyed a reputation which no one else enjoyed. People used to consult him in complex diseases.—("Bande Mataram").

The Kayasths of Delhi has decided to raise Rs. 60,000 to commemorate the services of Pandit Raghbar Dayal Shastri, M.M. of Delhi.—("Tej").

The Delhi Municipality has stopped educational grants given to the various institutions. The sub-Committee wants to devote the same amount towards building a school.—("Tej").

From this week's Arabic papers it appears that the Russian leader, Trotsky, who is at present staying in Constantinople, has embraced Islam.—("Roznama-e-Khilafat.")

"Al-Balagh" writes:—The Turkish papers are taking great interest in the fight that is at present taking place between Amanullah Khan and Bachcha-e-Saqqa. They are full of praise for the bravery of Amanullah and consider him to be the rightful heir to the throne of Kabul. They opine that Amanullah was a bit hasty in introducing his reforms; but they pay a great tribute to his patriotism and love of his people. They pray that he may soon regain his lost throne.—("Roznama-e-Khilafat").

It is announced that Mr. S. E. Ranganathan has been appointed Vice-Chancellor, Annamalai University.—Free Press.

The workers of Maharaja mills have gone on strike on 8th May in sympathy with Minerva Mills Workers, who struck work on Monday.—Free Press.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee, Southern India States Subjects Conference in Bangalore a resolution was passed expressing emphatic condemnation of the Report of the Butler Committee and the policy of suppression of liberty, public meeting, speech, and association in Hyderabad and Mysore states.—Free Press.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

The lectures in "First Aid to the Injured" under the auspices of the above Association and on behalf of the Jewish Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, will commence from Sunday, the 12th instant. Dr. K. R. Madan, L. M. & S., O.B.E., will deliver these lectures at the Israelite School, Mazagaon Road, Mazagaon. The course consists of a series of about 8 lectures, fully illustrated on Human Anatomy and Physiology, Circulatory, Respiratory, Digestive and Nervous Systems, Fractures, Drowning and Poisoning, etc., for one hour every Sunday from 11-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. (S. T.). No fees are received for this very useful instruction. Intending gentlemen are requested to register their names with Mr. Samuel Judah, Honorary Class Organiser, No. 16, Jail Road North 2nd Lane, Umerkhadi, Bombay No. 9, as early as possible. This class is open to the public.

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You must remove it

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PARAMOUNT POWER AND STATES

Further Examination of Relations

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NO STATE POSSESSED INTERNATIONAL STATUS

The following is further continuation of the Butler Committee Report:—

LEGAL OPINION OF EMINENT COUNSEL.

We will now consider the relationship between the Paramount Power and the states in greater detail. In this we have the advantage of the opinion of eminent counsel on the legal and constitutional aspects of the questions raised by the terms of reference to us (Appendix III), an opinion placed before us by Sir Leslie Scott. With much of that opinion we find ourselves in agreement. We agree that the relationship of the states to the Paramount Power is a relationship to the Crown, that the treaties made with them are treaties made with the Crown, and that those treaties are of continuing and binding force as between the states which made them and the Crown. We agree that it is not correct to say that "the treaties with the Native States must be read as a whole," a doctrine to which there are obvious objections in theory and in fact. There are only forty states with treaties. but the term in sanads. The treaties were made this context covers engagements and with individual states, and although in certain matters of imperial concern some sort of uniform procedure is necessary, cases affecting individual states should be considered with reference to those states individually, their treaty rights, their history and local circumstances and traditions, and the general necessities of the case as bearing upon them.

CRITICISM OF LEGAL OPINION.

On the other hand we cannot agree with certain statements and arguments that occur in this opinion. The relationship of the Paramount Power with the states is not a merely contractual relationship, resting on treaties made more than a century ago. It is a living, growing relationship shaped by circumstances and policy, resting, as Professor Westlake has said, on a mixture of history, theory and modern fact. The novel theory of a paramountcy agreement, limited as in the legal opinion, is unsupported by evidence, is thoroughly undermined by the long list of grievances placed before us which admit a paramountcy extending beyond the sphere of any such agreement, and in any case can only rest upon the doctrine, which the learned authors of the opinion rightly condemn, that the treaties must be read as a whole. It is not in accordance with historical fact that when the Indian States came into contact with the British Power they were independent, each possessed of full sovereignty and of a status which a modern international lawyer would hold to be governed by the rules of international law. In fact, none of the states ever held international status. Nearly all of them were subordinate or tributary to the Moghul empire, the Mahratta supremacy or the Sikh kingdom, and dependent on them. Some were rescued, others were created, by the British.

VALIDITY OF USAGE AND SUFFERANCE.

We cannot agree that usage in itself is in any way sterile. Usage has shaped and developed the relationship between the Paramount Power and the states from the earliest times, almost in some cases, as already stated, from the date of the treaties themselves. Usage is recited as a source of jurisdiction in the preamble to the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890 (53 and 54 Viet. C. 37) and is recognised in decisions of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Usage and sufferance have operated in two main directions. In several cases, where no treaty, engagement or sanad exists, usage and sufferance have supplied its place in favour of the states. In all cases usage and sufferance have operated to determine questions on which the treaties, engagements and sanads are silent; they have been a constant factor in the interpretation of these treaties, engagements and sanads; and they have thus consolidated the position of the Crown as Paramount Power.

PRONOUNCEMENT BY GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, 1877.

These important effects of the operation of usage and sufferance were pointed out by the Government of India in 1877. "The paramount supremacy of the British Government," it was then said, "is a thing of gradual growth; it has been established partly by conquest; partly by treaty: partly by usage; and for a proper understanding of the relations of the British Government to the Native States, regard must be had to the incidents of this 'de facto' supremacy, as well as to treaties and charters in which reciprocal rights and obligations have been recorded, and the circumstances under which those documents were originally framed. In the life of states, as well as of individuals, documentary claims may be set aside by overt acts; and a uniform and long continued course of practice acquiesced in by the party against whom it tells, whether that party be the British Government or the Native State, must be held to exhibit the relations which in fact subsist between them."

STATEMENTS OPPOSED TO HISTORICAL FACT.

It is not in accordance with historical fact that paramountcy gives the Crown definite rights and imposes upon it definite duties in respect of certain matters only, viz., those relating to foreign affairs and external and internal security, unless those terms are made to cover all those acts which the Crown through its agents has considered necessary for imperial purposes, for the good government of India as a whole, the good government of individual states, the suppression of barbarous practices, the saving of human life, and for dealing with cases in which rulers have proved unfit for their position. It is not in accordance with historical fact to say that the term "subordinate co-operation" used in many of the treaties is concerned solely with military matters. The term has been used consistently for more than a century in regard to political relations. In these and other respects the opinion of counsel appears to us to ignore a long chapter of historical experience.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PARAMOUNT POWER AND STATES.

What then is the correct view of the relationship between the States and the Paramount Power? It is generally agreed that the States are 'sui generis', that there is no parallel to their position in history, that they are governed by a body of convention and usage not quite like anything in the world They fall outside both international and ordinary municipal law, but they are governed by rules which form a very special part of the constitutional law of the Empire. Some sixty years ago Sir Henry Maine regarded their status as quasi-international. Professor Westlake regarded the rules which regulate their status as part of the constitutional law of the Empire. A similar view was expressed by Sir Frederick Pollock, who held that ni cases of doubtful interpretation the analogy of international law might be found useful and persuasive.

SIR HENRY MAINE ON SOVEREIGNTY.

In a well-known passage in his minute in the Kathiawar case (1864) Sir Henry Maine refers to the relationship of divided sovereignty between the Paramount Power and the States. "Sovereignty", he wrote, "is a term which, in international law, indicates a well ascertained assemblage of separate powers or privileges. The rights which form part of the aggregate are specifically named by the publicists who distinguish them as the right to make war and peace, the right to administer civil and criminal justice, the right to legislate and so forth. A sovereign who possesses the whole of this aggregate of rights is called an 'independent' sovereign; but there is not, nor has there ever been, anything in international law to prevent some of those rights being lodged with one possessor, and some with another. Sovereignty has always been regarded as divisible. It may perhaps be worth observing that according to the more precise language of modern publicists, 'sovereignty' is divisible, but independence is not. Although the expression 'partial independence' may be popularly used, it is technically incorrect. Accordingly there may be found in India every shade and variety of sovereignty, but there is only one independent sovereign—the British Government."

ACTIVITIES OF PARAMOUNT POWER.

We are concerned with the relationship between the Paramount Power and the States as it exists to-day, the product of change and growth. It depends, as we have already said, upon treaties, engagements and sanads supplemented by usage and sufferance and by decisions of the Government of India and the Secretary of State embodied in political practice. As a general proposition, and by way of illustration rather than of definition, the activities of the Paramount Power may be considered under three main heads: (1) external affairs; (2) defence and protection; (3) intervention.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

The Indian States have no international life. They cannot make peace or war or negotiate or communicate with foreign States. This right of the Paramount Power to represent the States in international affairs, which has been recognised by the Legislature, depends partly on treaties, but to a greater extent on usage. That this right of the Paramount Power to represent the States in international affairs carries with it the duty of protecting the subjects of those States while residing or travelling abroad, is also recognised by the Legislature. For international purposes State territory is in the same position as British territory, and State subjects are in the same position as British subjects. The rights and duties thus assumed by the Paramount Power carry with them other consequential rights and duties. Foreign States will hold the Paramount Power responsible if an international obligation is broken by an Indian State. Therefore the Princes co-operate with the Paramount Power to give effect to the international obligations entered into by the Paramount Power. For instance, they surrender foreigners in accordance with the extradition treaties entered into by the Paramount Power; they co-operate with the Paramount Power to fulfil its obligations of neutrality; they help to enforce the duties of the Paramount Power in relation to the suppression of the slave trade. Since a foreign Power will hold the Paramount Power responsible for injuries to its subjects committed in an Indian State, the Paramount Power is under obligation to see that those subjects are fairly treated. Of these duties Professor Westlake very truly says that they are owed by the States to Great Britain "as the managing representative of the Empire as a whole", and that they consist in helping Great Britain to perform international duties which are owed by her in that character. On the other hand the Paramount Power when making treaties, will, in view of special circumstances existing in the Indian States, insert reservations in order to meet these special circumstances. In all such cases there is, in practice, no difference between the States and the Paramount Power, but the States ask that they may be consulted, where possible, in advance before they are committed to action. This request is, in our opinion, eminently reasonable and should be accepted.

INTERSTATAL RELATIONS.

Until quite recently the Paramount Power acted for the States not only in their relations with foreign countries, but also in all their relations with one another. During the present century circumstances have combined to lead to greater intercommunication between the States. But they cannot cede, sell, exchange or part with their territories to other States without the approval of the Paramount Power, nor without that approval can they settle interstatal disputes. "As we do not allow the States to go to war with one another, we claim the right as a consequence, and undertake the duty, of preventing those quarrels and grievances which among really independent Powers would lead to international conflict." This principle, stated by Sir Henry Maine in 1863, still holds good.

DEFENCE AND PROTECTION.

The Paramount Power is responsible for the defence of both British India and the Indian States and, as such, has the final voice in all matters connected with defence, including establishments, war material, communications, etc. It must defend both these separate parts of India against foes, foreign and domestic. It owes this duty to all the Indian States alike. Some of the states contribute in different ways to the cost of this defence by the payment of tribute, by the assignment of lands, by the maintenance of Indian States Forces. All the states rallied to the defence of the Empire during the Great War, and put all their resources at the disposal of the Government. But, whether or not a state makes a contribution to the cost of defence, the Paramount Power is under a duty to protect the states. It follows from this duty of protection, first, that the British Government is bound to do everything really necessary for the common defence and the defence of the states; secondly, that the states should co-operate by permitting everything to be done that the British Government determines to be necessary for the efficient discharge of that duty; thirdly, that they should co-operate by abstaining from every course of action that may be declared dangerous to the common safety or the safety of other states. These obligations are generally accepted and the states work together with the British Government to their utmost ability. It follows that the Paramount Power should have means of securing what is necessary for strategical purposes in regard to roads, railways, aviation, posts, telegraphs telephones, and wireless cantonments, forts, passage of troops and the supply of arms and ammunition.

PRINCES AND PEOPLE.

The duty of the Paramount Power to protect the states against rebellion or insurrection is derived from the clauses of treaties and sanads, from usage, and from the promise of the King Emperor to maintain unimpaired the privileges, rights and dignities of the Princes. This duty imposes on the Paramount Power correlative obligations in cases where its intervention is asked for or has become necessary. The guarantee to protect a Prince against insurrection carries with it an obligation to enquire into the causes of the insurrection and to demand that the Prince shall remedy legitimate grievances, and an obligation to prescribe the measures necessary to this result.

POPULAR DEMANDS IN STATES

The promise of the King Emperor to maintain unimpaired the privileges, rights and dignities of the Princes carries with it a duty to protect the Prince against attempts to eliminate him, and to substitute another form of government. If these attempts were due to misgovernment on the part of the Prince protection would only be given on the conditions set out in the preceding paragraph. If they were due, not to misgovernment, but to a widespread popular demand for change, the Paramount Power would be bound to maintain the rights, privileges and dignity of the Prince; but it would also be bound to suggest such measures as would satisfy this demand without eliminating the Prince. No such case has yet arisen, or is likely to arise if the Prince's rule is just and efficient, and in particular if the advice given by His Excellency Lord Irwin to the Princes, and accepted in principle by their Chamber, is adopted in regard to a fixed privy purse, security of tenure in the public services and an independent judiciary.

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Zam-Buk is the safety-first healer because it acts on the skin in three ways. It is at once soothing. It swiftly allays inflammation and swelling, ends pain and checks bleeding.

Secondly, Zam-Buk is a powerful natural antiseptic. It kills and excludes the germs which poison the blood and cause abscesses, gatherings, ulcers, and septic sores. Finally Zam-Buk heals swiftly and naturally by growing new healthy skin.

Zam-Buk can save you many a Doctors' bill.

FREE FROM ANIMAL FATS.

All chemists and medicine dealers sell Zam-Buk at Re. One or Rs. 2-4 a box.

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THE SAFE ANTISEPTIC HEALER.

Announcement

After visiting various hospitals in England and on the Continent

Mr. BYRAM N. KHAMBATA

Specialist-in-Scientific Bonesetting

has returned from Europe and resumed his practice at 275, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, - - - BOMBAY.

A DISPENSARY in YOUR POCKET

If you only knew that

WRIGLEY'S CHEWING SWEET

Has lasting flavour and does away with

Anaemia, Pyrrohea, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Liver complaints, etc.

A Boon to Athletes. Invaluable to Travellers as thirst quencher.

Men appreciate it.

Ladies love it.

Children enjoy it.

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Wrigley Habit

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For wholesale rates apply to :

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BOMBAY.

Let your Hair do you Justice

DO you ever suffer from an uneasy consciousness that your hair is not looking as well as it might? Too many women forget that hair beauty is a matter of hair health. Your hair needs nourishment; *the roots must be fed*

KOKO contains *every* ingredient necessary to feed, cleanse and stimulate the scalp and to produce a perfect head of lovely, lustrous hair. Use KOKO daily—see the difference it makes, and enjoy its deliciously cooling properties.

Koko

FOR THE HAIR

KOKO MARICOPAS Co., Ltd., 16, Bevis Marks, London, E.C.3.

"THE HINDU"

Carries REGULARLY a far greater total volume of advertising than any other newspaper published in

SOUTHERN INDIA

It is thus, judged by the use made of its columns, the most POPULAR, as well as the most powerful, of all advertising media in this country.

Profit by the experience of the leading national advertisers, and place "THE HINDU" first in your appropriation.

THE MANAGER,
100, Mount Road,
MADRAS, S. India.

STORY OF MY LIFE

By Lala Lajpat Rai

DAYS OF STRUGGLE AT COLLEGE

CHAPTER III.

My father was at this time confronted with the question of my further education. He was desirous of giving me higher education but his means were so slender that he did not know how to find money for it. However, he decided at length that I must have university education at all costs.

In February of the year 1881 I got down at Lahore, and began to live in the same hostel in which I had been the guest of L. Bhiwani Das when I was appearing in my entrance examination.

In those days there was but one College in Lahore. The tuition fee charged was two rupees a month, and the hostel fee was one rupee a month. The hostel consisted of three bungalows, two of which have survived to this day, and are included in the D. A.-V. College compound—one being at present occupied by L. Hans Raj and the other by Professor Devi Dyal. The third which was in a corner of the College has been demolished.

The hostel was in a very dilapidated condition. The mess arrangements were entirely in the hands of the students. There was no external supervision of any kind in the hostel. The condition of latrines and of kitchens defied all description.

When I joined College I was sixteen years and two months and was, in fact, amongst the youngest students in my class. For the first two or three months I had to face great embarrassments. My eyes gave me great trouble. Besides I had some times to go without any food. After a good deal of struggle I succeeded in getting a stipend of three rupees a month from the University. I had come to Lahore merely with the idea of studying for the degree, but on the advice of certain students in the hostel I joined the law school also. Out of the monthly stipends I was getting I was paying two rupees as tuition fee in the Government College, three rupees in the Law School and perhaps one rupee as the hostel fee. My father could with difficulty manage only eight or ten rupees a month and I had to live within that amount. Law books were pretty expensive but I got the more essential among them rather cheap, by buying second-hand—or I depended on my friends for their loan. I used the same economy in buying the arts books, and got along by borrowing them.

My parents were undergoing great hardship for my sake, and were even prepared to run into debts. But I did not want to put them to trouble, and so lived very frugally.

During the first year I worked so hard for the first law examination—which qualified one for Mukhtarship—that I developed jaundice. I passed this year in great trouble. Malaria was raging throughout the Province. When the examination approached near the students told the University that because of malaria they had not been able to make adequate preparations, they wanted therefore, that the examinations be postponed. The University granted this request, and we got further two months to prepare for the examination which was held in February, in place of December, 1882. Fortunateately I got through the examination and my success filled me with confidence in myself. So I started preparations for the other examination also—but other things intervened.

First of all came the Urdu-Hindi dispute early in 1882, which kept me busy for about two months. Secondly, for about a year I was a victim to fever. Thirdly, the idea of serving my country and my nation had taken possession of my mind, and I was giving a good deal of my time to the study of literature which had nothing to do with the examination. The result was that I was unsuccessful in the examination in November 1882. In January 1883 I took he license for mukhtarship and went away to Jagraon to start legal practice there.

Systematic education was thus cut short for me. I put in less than two years at the Government College. A great portion of this time was taken up by the law courses, by illness and by preparation for public life. Nevertheless my teachers all liked me, in particular Babu Shashi Bhushan (Professor in Mathematics) and Professor Arjun had great affection for me. Amongst my classmates at the College I count—(1) Pundit Guru Dutt, M.A., (2) L. Hans Raj, B.A., (3) Rai Shiv Nath, Engineer, (4) Dewan Bahadur (now Raja) Narendra Nath, M.A., (5) Professsor Ruchi Ram Sahni. The close relations I had with the first three lasted a life-time. L. Hans Raj and Pt. Guru Dutt had a conspicuous part in shaping important events in my life, and I'll relate that story in its proper place.

CHAPTER IV.

IN BRAHMO SAMAJ.

I have said in a previous chapter that in my infancy and boyhood my father's convictions were Islamic, whilst my mother was an orthodox Pauranic Hindu. My father taught me a portion of the Quran, and I distinctly remember that I used to recite the Nmaz. Sometimes I tried even to fast during the Ramzan. When at the age of 14 I paid my first visit to Lahore, I met Pt. Shiv Narain Agnihotri who was at that time reckoned among the leaders of the Punjab Brahmo Samaj. Pt. Agnihotri was editing a journal called the "Biradar-i-Hind." My father frequently wrote articles for this journal, attacking Hinduism and the Arya Samaj. My father had given me a letter of introduction to the Pundit with whom I had to come into contact also as a pupil,—for he was at that time instructor in drawing at the Lahore District School. I was at this school only for a couple of months for I went to see my father during the winter vacation and when this was over I went away to Delhi instead of returning to Lahore.

When I was again in Lahore for college education in 1881, I saw Pundit Agnihotri several times. Brahmo Samaj had already split into two. The followers of Babu Keshub Chunder Sen were in possession of the Lahore Brahmo Mandir. Pandit Agnihotri had seceded and set up a fresh Brahmo Samaj, the members of which met at a house rented for the purpose and situated nearby the Brahmo Mandir. The Pundit was a great orator, and in those days his speeches always attracted large audiences. I saw him pretty frequently and he used to talk to me about Brahmo Dharma. On his persuasion I became a member of his Samaj.

L. Ganda Mal, Head Clerk, Medical College, L. Rala Ram Bhimbat of the Forest Department and L. Kanshi Ram were at that time trustees of the Punjab Brahmo Mandir. When the time for the annual election of trustees came, Pundit Agnihotri—who in spite of his having set up a separate Samaj was continuing on the rolls of the old Samaj—tried to secure a majority in his own favour. I remember clearly that for this purpose he got several other people enrolled in the Punjab Brahmo Samaj. He got my father to sign a form of membership and then secured from him a proxy in his own favour. In the opposite camp L. Ganda Mal wielded great influence in the Medical College, and on his bidding several students of the College got enrolled. In the elections the old party retained its majority.

During this time Pundit Shiv Narain Agnihotri's first wife died, and he brought in marriage a lady from Bengal. His Bengali wife had not been long in Lahore when she was attacked by small-pox. I used to go to Pundit Agnihotri frequently, and I attended his wife during her illness. One night—or perhaps for more than one night—I slept in their house and looked after their children. The Pundit loved his first wife intensely. Her character had left a profound impress on him. The Pundit often remembered her and heaved sighs. If she had not died so early perhaps the Pundit would not have undergone so many mental changes. He was by nature impulsive, and always stood in need of a soul that would control him by love and by force of character. When I had the privilege of seeing him for the first time he was very much under the influence of Babu Nobin Chunder Roy, and of his own wife. Unfortunately both these influences were removed and there was nobody in Lahore who could exercise any control over him.

At this time the Pundit was a great believer in God. He would be moved to tears when engaged in prayers. He wielded a mighty pen, and had the gift of speech. His speeches created in me a desire to be an orator after him. But as long as I remained a member of the Brahmo Samaj I never made a speech—though I did once read a paper on Raja Ram Mohan Roy's life. It was in 1881 (or perhaps in 1882) that on the occasion of the anniversary of his Samaj Pundit Agnihotri formally initiated me. It was after this initiation that I saw L. Sain Das, President of the Arya Samaj, for the first time. He happened to be that day in the Brahmo Mandir. After the meeting was over, he talked to me while standing near a book-stall table outside. I cannot collect now the talk I had with him, but I remember he had only pity for me. He thought I had stepped into a trap in ignorance, whilst my real path lay in a different direction.

Healing is Believing

Clarke's Blood Mixture again succeeds where other treatments fail

Mrs. E. Radley, 46, Addison Drive, St. Giles, Lincoln, England, writes :—" Four years ago, after a serious illness, I was left with Eruptions on the Face which were very painful and disfiguring. I tried medicines of every description, both patent and otherwise, and no change being noticable, I gave up all hope of being cured. Finally, a friend gave me a bottle of 'CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.' Before the bottle was finished a slight improvement was perceptible, and after that every day my condition improved wonderfully. Now all inflammation has gone, leaving me with almost as perfect a skin as I had previously. In acknowledging my indebtedness to your splendid remedy, I must also pay tribute to its general health-building properties; among other things, my weight has increased 10lb. in as many weeks."

Mrs. E. Radley
Read and Profit by her Unsolicited Testimony.

World-famous for over 70 years

For the treatment of

Abscesses, Ulcers, Bad Legs, Boils, Glandular Swellings,

Clarke's Blood Mixture

For the treatment of

Eczema, Rashes, Sore Places, Piles, Rheumatism, Gout, etc.

Of all Dealers—Sole Wholesale Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon: Messrs. G. ATHERTON & Co., Calcutta and Rangoon.

Do You Want to Secure the Widest Market for Your Goods?

THEN

ADVERTISE

IN THE

Sunday Chronicle

The Most Popular Weekly in the Country.

HEMOBIN SYRUP

— BENGAL CHEMICAL —

Presents an ideal and palatable Blood Regenerator containing Haemoglobin together with Arsenic, Strychnine and Liver Extract.

INDICATED IN Secondary Anaemia due to acute infections such as Malaria, Kala-Azar, Puerperal Fevers, During Convalescence, During Lactation.

LITERATURE SENT ON REQUEST.

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BOMBAY PORT TRUST

MORE JETHA SHEDS TO BE CONSTRUCTED

At a Meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 7th instant, the following main items of business were disposed of :—

An application from Mr. R. D. Bell, C. I. E., I. C. S., for leave of absence from the meetings of the Board up to 31st October 1929 was sanctioned and the appointment of Mr. S. M. Bharucha as a Trustee 'vice' Mr. Bell was recorded.

RESIDENTIAL PLOT

Offers to lease two residential plots on the Apollo Reclamation (Old Cotton Green) were accepted and a new lease was granted of a site adjoining the General Motors Co's. offices, Mazagon Sewri Reclamation, for erection of a restaurant. Several old leases were renewed at terms agreed to by the lessees.

DOCKS SCALE OF RATES

An amendment of the Docks Scale of Rates was approved to provide for waivure of dry docking charges in respect of vessels booking the dry dock but subsequently cancelling the arrangement, in cases where no extra expense or inconvenience is occasioned to the Trust and no interference is caused to dry docking of other vessels.

A supplementary estimate amounting to Rs. 9,000 was sanctioned for a survey on a 3 inch scale of the entrance to the Bombay Harbour Pump House, which will be carried out by the Royal Indian Marine after the monsoon.

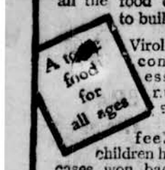
JETHA SHEDS.

The Board sanctioned the construction at an estimated cost of Rs. 26,000 of three more jetha sheds at Cotton Depot, making a total of 11 open sheds which are being erected by the Trustees to meet the shortage of covered accommodation for storage of cotton during the monsoon, owing to the abnormally large stocks on hand.

Arrangements for the discharge of bulk petrol by night at Pir Pau were approved and an estimate amounting to Rs. 72,300 was sanctioned for installing the necessary plant for lighting the oil pipe line from Wadala to Pir Pau (5 1/2 miles) and for supplying lighting power to vessels discharging at night and to the

Vitality

Balance in diet is essential to the healthy growth and vitality of the child. It is not merely a question of the quantity of food a child gets. The important matter is that it should contain all the food elements required to build a healthy body.



Virol is the food which contains *all* the essential types of nutriment in one supremely digestible form. Even feeble and invalid children have in numberless cases won back to health and vigour on Virol. But the way to *prevent* weakness and ill-health is to put your child on Virol *now*

VIROL

40 million prescribed portions of VIROL were given in 3,000 Hospitals and Clinics last year because of its remarkable influence in growing tissues.

Virol Ltd., Hanger Lane, Ealing, London, W.5, England.

THE WEATHER

—:o:—

DUST STORM OVER NORTH-WETS INDIA

POONA, May 8.

The western disturbance has caused numerous duststorms over North west India and local rain in the East Punjab, with a few falls in Kashmir and Kumaon Hills. There has been nearly general rain in Assam, while a few falls have occurred in East Bengal and Burma. Associated with thunder or hail storms nearly general rain has again fallen in Mysore and Malabar.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Victoria Point one and a half inches; Myitkyina three quarters; Cherrapunji five; Silchar four; Dhubri three; Tezpur and Gauhati two; Mymensingh one; Sibsagar and Shillong a half; Narayanganj, Jalpaiguri, Chakrata, Hissar and Simla a quarter; Calicut two; Mangalore three quarters; Mysore and Coonoor a half; and Bangalore and Cochin a quarter.

Forecast.—Decrease in the East Punjab and Assam.

Earthquake report.—Earthquake shock of slight intensity with origin about four thousand and five hundred miles away was recorded by the Bombay Seismographs at twenty-two hours sixteen minutes on Tuesday, May, 7.—A. P.

POONA, May 9.

The western disturbance has merged into a seasonal trough of low pressure area over the Gangetic plain after causing further duststorms in the Punjab, Rajputana and the United Provinces and local rain in Kashmir. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam and local in Upper Burma, Bengal and Bihar. Scattered thundershowers are also reported from south of the Peninsula.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Port Blair three quarters of an inch; Rangoon a half; Yamethin one; Lashio, and Maymyo a quarter; Cherrapunji seven; Sibsagar three; Tezpur, Dhubri and Silchar two; Shillong one; Gauhati a half; Narayanganj Dinajpur and Darbhanga one; Dibrugarh a quarter; Mymensing and Bogra two; Jalpaiguri one and a half; Purnea and Leh a half; Nellore one; Mysore three quarters; Bangalore, Kurnoon and Kodaikanal a half and Mangalore a quarter.

Forecast.—Further decrease in Assam and extenstion into South-east Madras.—A. P.

INDIAN DAILY WEATHER REPORT

—:o:—

FOR THE 8TH MAY, 1929.

The following is the summary of observations recorded at 8 hours, Wednesday, the 8th of May 1929, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The western desturbance has caused numerous duststorms over north-west India and local rain in the East Punjab with a few falls in Kashmir and the Kumaon hills. There has been nearly general rain in Assam, while a few falls have occurred in east Bengal and Burma. Associated with thunder or hail-storms nearly general rain has again fallen in Mysore and Malabar.

Forecast—A decrease of rain in the east Punjab and Assam.

Burma.—There has been local rain in Upper Burma with a few falls in Lower Burma; Victoria Point has had 1.4 in. and Myitkyina 0.7 in. Skies are clear in the south of Upper Burma, and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is locally in defect in central Burma. Maximum temperature was below normal in Upper Burma. The highest maximum temperature in the division was 103deg. at Minbu.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—There has been nearly general rain in Assam with a few falls in Bengal; the chief amounts are:—Cherapunji 5.1 in., Silchar 4.1 iin., Dhubri 2.5 in., Tezpur 2.3 in., Gauhati 2.0 iin., Mymensingh 1.1 in. Sibsagar 0.7 in., Shillong 0.6 in., Narayanganj 0.4in., and Jalpaiguri 0.3in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in Assam, Bengal, Bihar and east Orissa, and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in Assam and east Chota Nagpur. Maximum temperature was above normal in Orissa and Chota Nagpur, and below it in Assam; the minimum was above normal in Orissa. Sambalpur recorded the highest maximum temperature of 114deg.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Nearly generl rain has fallen on the Kumaon hills; Chakrata reports 0.3in. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the Central Provinces, and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in most of the United Provinces. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were above normal in the United Provinces, east Central India and the west Central Provinces, and the minimum alone in Berar. The thermometer rose yesterday afternoon to 115deg. at Allahabad and Cawnpore.

Northwest India.—There has been local rain in the east Punjab with a few falls in Kashmir; Hissar has had 6.3 in. and Simla 0.2 in. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the Punjab, Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Province and Gujarat, and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in Sind, the plains of the North-West Frontier Province and most of the Punjab. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were below normal in Kashmir, and the maximum alone in Baluchistan; the minimum was, on the other hand, above normal in east Rajputana. Ahmedabad recorded the highest maximum temperature of 110deg.

The Peninsula.—Nearly general rainfall has occurred in Mysore and Malabar; Calicut reports 1.9in., Mangalore 0.9in., Mysore 0.5in., Coonoor 0.5in., Bangalore 0.3in. and Cochin 0.3in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in Mysore and Malabar, and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in the south Deccan. Minimum temperature was above normal in the Konkan and north Hyderabad. The highest maximum temperature in the division was 110deg at Hanamkonda and Nizamabad.

Earthquake Report.—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 4,500 miles away was recorded by the Bombay Seismographs at 22 hours 16 minutes, on Tuesday, the 7th May.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

—:o:—

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 9-5-1929.

Barometer (corrected to 32deg F) at 8 a.m. 29.835 inches (.011 above normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .021

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 85.4 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.6 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 92.8 degrees (2.2 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 82.2 degrees (3.9 above normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 73 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 5 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 126 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 16 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 4.

COTTON MARKET REPORT.

(Messrs. Langley and Co.).

Bombay, May 7.

Americans:—Since our last Report dated April 30th, the net change in values is small, New York closing yesterday at advances of from 18 to 25 points over the week.

The market has continued to be ruled to a very large extent by weather and crop advices and on the whole these have been less favourable. In the early part of the week cold rains and low temperatures brought reports of poor germination of the seed and there was also some talk of seed rot necessitating a certain amount of replanting. This sudden change from the recent favourable weather caused an upward reaction of some fifty points, but this was partially lost yesterday as a result of forecasts of better weather.

A considerable amount of reference has been made to the favourable conditions for the propagation of the boll-weevil and although it is in our opinion much too early to give much consideration to this, it is generally felt that it will be a factor to be reckoned with very seriously unless hot dry weather is vouchsafed in June, July and August.

Advices generally have indicated that for the most part the trade has been out of the market though, at around the 9.3/4d. mark a considerable amount of trade fixing made its appearance.

We see little at the moment to induce spinners to entor into large commitments and expect the market to continue to be ruled almost exclusively by day-to-day weather conditions. While we think it quite likely that better opportunities may be seen to buy, we definitely deprecate the short side, believing that it offers little chance of profit and many chances of loss, with the growing season ahead of us.

We recommend a waiting policy with a view to making purchases on any signs of a turn in sentiment.

Bombay:—Net over the week values are about unchanged. Wide fluctuations have been the order of the day indicating a considerable amount of nervousness on the part of bazaar operators. There is a general feeling that prices are low enough, but the continuance of the local mill strike and the communal disturbances have had a deterring effect and between these opposing influences fluctuations have been erratic. On the whole, the demand for actual cotton shows a considerable improvement and exporters generally have shown more disposition to buy. We still think the Home markets offer more scope for profitable purchases than does the local market.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

May 9.

Chefuku Maru, Misumni, Kobe.

Chakla, Watson, Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

May 10.

Schonfeds, Heakel, Karachi.

C|Lahore, Dowse, Liverpool via Karachi.

Varela, Fitzherbert, Busrah.

Berk, Wit, Busrah.

Jalaveera, Beatson, Rangoon.

Awa Maru, Kotoru, Kobe.

LOADING.

May 9.

Steamer Chefuku Maru for Kobe.

Steamer Texel for Hamburg.

S.S. "Chefuku Maru":—The O. S. K. steamer "Chefuku Maru", arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S.S. "Chakla":—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer "Chakla," arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. "Schonfels":—The L. Edward Ltd. steamer "Schonfels," will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

S.S. "C|Lahore":—The K. N. Coy.'s steamer "City of Lahore," will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S.S. "Varela":—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer "Varela", will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. "Berk":—The Andew Yuel Coy.'s steamer "Berk" will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busrah, with ballast.

S.S. "Jalaveera":—The Scindia S. N. Coy.'s steamer "Jalaveera," will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S.S. "Awa Maru":—The N. Y. K. steamer "Awa Maru", will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo and passengers.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S.S. "Rajputana":—The P. & O. S. N. Coy.'s English mail steamer "Rajputana" is expected to arrive here to-day at about (6 a.m.) from London, with the outward mails of the 25th ultimo, a general cargo and 84 passengers and hence she will sail on the same day for Shanghai, etc., with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

CHINA & JAPAN MAIL REPORT.

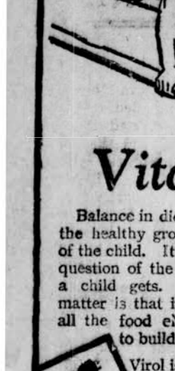
S.S. "Mantua":—The P. & O. S. N. Coy's mail steamer "Mantua" is expected to arrive here to-day from Shanghai, etc., with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association.)

Bombay, May 9.

	Rs. a. p.
KHADI.	Per lb.
Textile	0 12 0
Century	0 11 9
Jacob	0 11 6
Toyo Potdar	0 11 6
Moon	0 12 0
LONG CLOTH (full weight 34/40 In.)	Per lb.
Century 91-1/2-92-1/2	1 0 3
Century 6404-8705	1 0 0
Fazal (Mahal)	1 0 6
Pralhad	0 15 9
Pabbecy (Phoolmala)	1 0 0
Daud Sahib	0 15 6
Ganga Ghat	0 15 3
LONG CLOTH (Light weight). No. 5202, 5303.	Per lb.
David	1 0 9
Moon	1 0 9
Phoenix	1 0 9
Dinshaw Gaumukh	0 15 9
LONG CLOTH—Quality.	
Swan Finlay	1 0 0
Gold Mohor	0 15 9
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34.42 In.	Per lb
Texile (Hand)	0 15 3
Spring (Merchant)	0 15 3
Century (Bugle)	0 15 6
Apollo (Pyala)	0 15 3
Tata Mill (Darji)	0 15 0
Sakuntla	0 15 6
Matekji (Kunda)	0 14 3
Pehlad (Siwala)	0 14 9
Rachael	0 14 9
Dinshaw (Maharaja)	0 14 6
Maher	0 15 3
Kachhwa	0 14 9
Moon	0 15 0
LEPAD.	
Spring	0 15 3
Textile	0 15 3
Century	0 15 3
DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards.	Per lb.
Spring (Balance)	1 1 3
Jacob	1 1 0
Century	1 1 0
Moon Mill	1 1 0
3732 Moon	1 1 0
3842 Mayer	1 0 9
DHOOTIES 10 yards	
Spring (balance)	1 0 3
Century	1 0 0
Jacob	1 0 0
Moon Mill	1 0 0
	Per Piece.
1386 Tata	2 14 0
GIN COLOURED.	
A 1515 Tulsidas	12 8 0
B 1515 Ratilal	12 12 0
MARKIN JAPAN.	
4488	12 12 0
8383	9 11 6
yards 120	20 12 0
9898	10 14 0
6300	10 15 0
44000	9 3 0
BLACK CHECK.	
5800 Sholapur	9 0 0
DUKDI 12-13-14 yards.	
Phoenix	1 3 0
Framji	1 3 0



Her Beauty Secret

OXYGEN for The Skin.

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COMMERCIAL EXPLOITATION OF NEGROES

W. African Students' Protest

—:o:—

"NATIVES" TO HOUSE MODEL VILLAGE IN LONDON!

LONDON, May 9.

West African students are protesting against the exhibition of natives as part of the pageant at the Newcastle Exhibition, denouncing the same as a commercial exploitation of the illiterate natives and as calculated to produce prejudicial impressions of African life and customs.

They recall the African villa which formed part of the Wembly Exhibition, involving great suffering to the natives. The Newcastle Exhibition includes a model African village with two hundred people. The students demand that this should be banned.

As it is feared that the natives might be French subjects brought over to people this supposed model village, the protest has been sent to Paris also.—Free Press Beam Service.

Mr. Cardmaster, the Manager of the Bombay Life Assurance Co., who has been appointed Manager of the Life Section of the New India Insurance Company was presented with an address by the staff of the former company. Our photo show Mr. Cardmaster seated in the centre with Sir Lalubhai Samaldas to the left.

EMPIRE AS A DIVINE DISPENSATION

—:o:—

White Man's Burden Again!

MR. BALDWIN AS HIGH-PRIEST OF IMPERIALISM

LONDON, May 8.

Speaking at the Colonial Missionary Society, Mr. Baldwin expatiated on the White Man's burden. Asked the Premier: "Can trade and commerce expand? Can the impact of our race on other races become permanent? And can all these advance the Kingdom of God?"

Let us not forget that the history of mankind in the manifestation of divine purpose. I am one who believe in the British Commonwealth as an instance of divine purpose. Can the white man become a permanent inhabitant of the Tropics? The question will have to be solved if civilisation is to be established through the white man's superiority.

It is extraordinary sobering, the thought that we are carrying Christian civilisation throughout the world. The Roman Empire died, because of the poverty of its stock and of inanition. That is why we must not allow anything of the kind to happen inside the British Empire.—Free Press.

ACCUSED COMMITTED TO SESSIONS

DEFENCE PLEA IN ASSEMBLY BOMB CASE

DELHI, May 8.

The Assembly Bomb Case began to-day, amidst scenes of excitement. The following witnesses were examined: Sardar Sobhasingh, Honorary Magistrate and Government contractor, Sergeant Terry, Mr. Johnson, Traffic Inspector, Sardar Abdulsamad, magistrate and three sub-inspectors.

The accused again entered the Court with cries of "Long Live Revolution" and "Down with Imperialism."

According to Sardar Sobhasingh, Bhagatsingh threw the first bomb and Dutt threw the second. Sergeant Terry who was on duty at the time of incident, cross-examined by Mr. Asaf Ali, denied that he had picked up a pistol from one of the seats. Inspector Johnson deposed to having recovered a loaded magazine from Bhagatsingh.

ACCUSED MAKES NO STATEMENT.

Sardar Abdulsamad, First Class Magistrate, deposed he had held first identification parade. Accused were given opportunity to change their clothes. Several witnesses identified the accused.

After some minor witnesses, Bhagatsingh in reply to Court stated that his age was 21 1|2 and he had no profession. "As far as this case iis concerned, I feel no necessity to make a statement."

Court: "Why did you shout 'Long Live Revolution'?

Bhagatsingh: "I am not going to make any statement."

Dutt gave some replies.

Mr. Asaf Ali addressing Court said "Long Live Revolution" and "Down with Imperialism" are ordinary political slogans and are freely used even in England. His first contention was that prosecution evidence was conflicting. O'Brien had made one statement to police and another to Court. Similar was the case with other witnesses. If the accused are to be tried at all; they should be tried under the ordinary law of the land namely, I.P.C. It was unnecessary to frame the charge under Explosives Act. Section 324 and even 284 would cover the present case. The incident itself was nothing more than a political demonstration. Surprise expressed by the explosives expert as to why greater damage was not done showed that the so-called expert's opinion was no better than layman's view. Prosecution evidence had failed to ascribe any motive to the action. In Mr. Asaf Ali's opinion, the motive was sheer demonstration, and the action came under section 324. For prosecution under the Explosives Act, the sanction of the Local Government was required. Moreover, it would be illegal procedure to deal with the accused under 307 and Explosives Act.

THOSE LEAFLETS.

The Republican Army leaflets were schoolboy pranks. Not a single witness had said that leaflets were read out by the accused. Contents of leaflets were very commonplace. Similar sentiments were expressed every day through the press and platform, though in different languages.

Concluding, Mr. Asaf Ali said: "He is decidedly an idealist who dreams of the glorious future for humanity The mentality of such idealists can never be malicious or criminal." Bombs used, added Mr. Asaf Ali, were such as would not kill a cat (laughter). All things considered the accused should be dealt with under more lenient sections.

The Magistrate framed charges under section 307 I.P.C. and section 3 Explosives Act and committed the accused to sessions.—Free Press.

NO STRIKE BUT ONLY ARBITRATION

—:o:—

AHMEDABAD MILLOWNER'S REPLY TO LABOUR THREAT

AHMEDABAD, May 9.

"I cannot agree with you that there is any authority with the Union to authorise suspension of work in any mill after giving twenty four hours' notice. The Union was definitely founded to do away with strikes altogether, and to establish the principle of arbitration in industrial disputes", writes the Secretary of the Millowners' Association in reply to a letter from the Secretary of the Labour Union threatening to call a strike in the local mills owing to the unsatisfactory condition of drinking water and dining sheds. Proceeding, the Secretary of the Millowners' Association writes, "If you will give me the names of the Mills who are supposed to be still backward in providing facilities of water supply, I shall be glad to inform them by telephone and make immediate arrangements. I enclose herewith copies of letters addressed to the President of the Municipality and the Collector about the serious and continued shortage of water supply in the mills."—A. P.

IMPERIAL BANK RATE

—:o:—

REDUCED TO SIX PER CENT

BOMBAY, May 9.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper is reduced to six per cent.—A. P.

"RED" ARMY DEFEATS AFGHAN RAIDERS

—:o:—

LONDON, May 9.

The "Times'" Riga correspondent telegraphs:—

The "Red" detachments have defeated the Afghan raiders several times but fresh bands are continuing their incursions. Ibrahim Beg is reported to be organising raids on the Russian territory.—Free Press Beam Service.

NILE WATER AGREEMENT

—:o:—

Lord Lloyd Expresses Gratification

LONDON, May 8.

In the notes exchanged between the Prime Minister of Egypt and Lord Lloyd with regard to the Nile Water Agreement, it is agreed that the arrangements are subject to review on the occasion of any future Anglo-Egyptian negotiations concerning at the present unsettled question of the status of Sudan. Differences of opinion which the British and Egyptian Governments are unable to settle are to be referred to arbitration.

Lord Lloyd replying expresses his gratification at the settlement which cannot fail to facilitate the development or promote the prosperity of Egypt and Sudan. He reminds the Egyptian Premier that Britain has already acknowledged the natural and historical rights of Egypt in the waters of the Nile and declares that safeguarding of these rights is regarded as a fundamental principle of British policy. He gives most positive assurances that this principle and detailed provisions of the present agreement will be observed at all times and under any conditions arising.—Reuter.

INDIANS IN AMERICA

—:o:—

NO RIGHT TO HOLD LAND

LONDON, May 8.

In the House of Commons at question time Mr. Day asked whether the Foreign Office had made representations to the American Government with a view to securing legislation for the purpose of giving Indians the right to hold land already in their possession. Mr. Mocker-Lampson replied that His Majesty's Government had most carefully considered the position of British Indians affected by the decision of the United States Supreme Court in 1923, laying down that they were ineligible for citizenship. There were no grounds, treaty or otherwise for making representations, but they had been able to secure allowance of time for Indian landowners to dispose of their property.—Reuter.

ANOTHER REPUBLICAN LETTER

DELHI May 8.

The "Tej" the local Urdu daily has received a letter signed by Army Secretary, Republican Army, stating that orders have been issued to murder the trying magistrate in the Assembly Bomb Case within the next 48 hours.—Free Press.

GRAIN CONGESTION IN CANADA

—:o:—

FALL IN PRICE OF WHEAT

LONDON, May 9.

Newspapers give prominence to the fall in the price of wheat specially in Canada where serious grain congestion exists owing to the lack of orders from overseas. This development is attributed primarily to the attempts of the Canadian and Australian wheat pools to hold up supplies and to Europe refusing to buy at their prices. Meanwhile a huge amount of Argentine grain has landed at Liverpool at lower prices than are asked for the Canadian wheat.—Reuter.

TEMPLE GUARDED BY POLICE

—:o:—

ALL OVER GATE MONEY

CALCUTTA, May 9.

A scuffle took place this afternoon at Kali's Temple, Kalighat, between Congress volunteers and Sebaet's (9) men over the collection of alleged higher gate-money and reported misbehaviour of gatemen with lady pilgrims during the eclipse rush. On information, volunteers hastened to the spot and protested. An altercation ensued leading to assault upon volunteers who retaliated in self-defence. Volunteers' Khaddar shirts were torn and a stampede and panic followed. The temple is now guarded by the police.—Free Press.

CHOLERA EPIDEMIC IN CALCUTTA

—:o:—

RECORD ATTACKS IN CITY

CALCUTTA, May 9,

Calcutta is in the grip of the cholera epidemic, cases of daily attack have been rising as far as 90, the highest number being 114 reached to-day. The Corporation is working hard to meet the crisis. Additional beds are arranged in the hospitals. Anti-vaccination and chlorinisation of water are adopted Free Press.

HOW CALCUTTA GREETED SOLAR ECLIPSE

—:o:—

A LAKH OF PEOPLE HAVE A DIP IN GANGES

CALCUTTA, May 9,

About a lakh of people bathed in the Ganges during the eclipse. Elaborate arrangements were made by the Corporation and numerou Congress Volunteer Corps, for the comfort of the pilgrims. The Deputy Mayor, Mr Himatsinka, and the Councillors supervised the arrangements. No untoward incident is reported.—Free Press

Future of East Africa

LONDON, May 8.

Speaking at the dinner given by the African Society, in London, Mr. Amery said that one lesson standing out most clearly from the history of South Africa was that ultimately the destiny of the country rested with the White settler. The tendency had been to regard themselves, at Home as only the champions of the Native, creating among the settlers not only a feeling of hostility to the Government but hostility to ideas for which the Government stood. "That mistake, I trust," said Mr. Amery, "we shall not repeat in East Africa. The responsibility for it must rest with the Imperial Government for many years but even in the day's small things Government wished to associate more closely with it the colonists and settlers who identified themselves with the Government"

Replying to East African critics Mr. Amery regarded responsible self-government for East Africa as well as for other parts of the Empire as the ultimate goal. Mr. Churchill's declaration of 1922 still held good namely, that it was not contemplated that there should be any settlement or system which would prevent East Africa looking forward in full fruition of time to complete responsible self-government on the basis of Rhodess principle of equal rights for all civilised men.

Major-General Ormsby-Gore deprecated the suggestion in the Hilton-Young report of a consistent policy in Africa and questioned whether consistency was possible or desirable.—Reuter.

PROTEST AGAINST "REIGN OF TERROR"

—:o:—

BRITISH WORKERS DEMONSTRATE SYMPATHY WITH INDIA COMRADES

ALLAHABAD, May 9.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru wires:—

The following cable has been received from Mr. Bridgeman, London: "A meeting of London workers arranged by the British section of the League against Imperialism at Limehouse on April 29 protested against the reign of terror in India, demanded the release of 24 persons convicted in the Punjab in 1919 still undergoing imprisonment and expressed solidarity with Indian workers in the struggle for complete national independence. Please inform the Workers and Peasants' Party."—Free Press.

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EUPHRATES IN FLOOD

—:o:—

HEAVY DAMAGE TO IRAQUI CROP

BAGHDAD, May 8.

Owing to the melting of vast masses of snow on the Anatolian mountains thousand miles from Baghdad, the Euphrates is flowing to an unprecedented height in Iraq. Many Shaikhs have been ruined by flooding of their land while thousands of cultivators whose rich crops are now under water have been reduced to poverty. The loss is all the more serious because this year's crop prospects were exceptionally good and many Iraqi farmers who had purchased expensive pumping machinery to irrigate their land are bemoaning both crop and machinery which is under water. British firms who sold pumping plants on credit terms are anxious at the prospects of their securing payment. The banks of the Euphrates have been breached at many places, single breaches, in some cases being responsible for flooding as many as 20,000 acres of cultivated land. The Baghdad-Basrah Railway line is now threatened.—Reuter.

SIMON COMMISSION ECHO

—:o:—

LAHORE JOURNALIST'S SUIT FOR DAMAGES

LAHORE, May 8.

The hearing of the suit filed by Pandit Peary Mohan of the "Tribune" against the Secretary of State, Mr. J. A. Scott, late Senior Superintendent of Police, Lahore, and Mr. Kartar Singh, probationary Assistant Sub-Inspector of Police, commenced to-day before Mian Ghulam Ali Khan, Sub-Judge. The plaintiff claims from the defendants Rs. 2,000 as damages for alleged illegal and malicious arrest, search and wrongful confinement. The case arose out of an incident on the occasion of the arrival of the Simon Commission in Lahore. Mr. Carden Noad, Government Advocate, filed a written statement on behalf of the defendants. The case was adjourned to May 18 for filing a replication by the plaintiff.—A. P.

DUTY ON JUTE GOODS

—:o:—

NO CHANGE IN AMERICAN TARIFF

CALCUTTA, May 9.

The "Statesman" understands that no change in the American tariff enhance duty on Jute goods is contemplated.—Free Press.

DR. TAGORE'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, May 9.

Amidst the burning of incense, flowers, music and recitation, Dr. Tagore's 69th birthday was celebrated yesterday by the Calcutta Litterateurs.—Free Press.

COURT MOVES TO WINDSOR CASTLE

—:o:—

KING COMPLETELY RECOVERS FROM ILLNESS

RUGBY, May 9.

The King yesterday paid a surprise visit to the sanatorium at Midhurst, Sussex, made a complete tour of inspection and chatted with the patients.

The King appeared to be remarkably well, considering his long illness, and although he carried a stick, he discarded it during his tour of the premises, and when questioned regarding his health by the Sanatorium Doctor, His Majesty replied: "I am feeling very fit indeed. I feel that I am well enough to do a great deal more than I am allowed to." He conversed sympathetically with the patients remarking that he now knew what illness was, and hoped they would make as good a recovery as he had made. Before leaving, the King posed for photographs by patients and members of the staff. The King's three months sojourn on the south coast has effected remarkable improvement in his condition. Together with the Queen, His Majesty will leave Craigweil House by motor next Wednesday, when the Court removes to Windsor Castle.—B. O. W.

EXHIBITION OF ENGLISH PRINTING

—:o:—

RUGBY, May 9.

An exhibition of books illustrative of the history of English printing and book production was on view at the Foreign Office to-day, when the whole collection was presented by Sir Austen Chamberlain on behalf of the British Government to the Imperial University of Tokyo on whose behalf it was received by the Japanese Ambassador in London. The collection will form part of the English Library at the University, replacing that almost entirely lost in the fire which followed the 1923 earthquake.—B. O. W.

"PALKHI" PROCESSION SEQUEL

—:o:—

INQUEST ON VICTIMS OF FRACAS

The Coroner concluded inquest on Thursday touching the deaths of Laxman Sakharam, Ahmed Ibrahim and Mohmed Raffique who succumbed to their injuries in the fracas that took place on the 23rd April last during the "Palkhi" procession.

The jury returned a verdict of death caused by injuries inflicted by some persons unknown to the jury during the fracas